

The Literary Digest

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Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

American Views of British Cabinet Changes	91
Negotiations with the Vatican Postponed	92
The Retirement of General Smith	93
Current Politics in Cartoon	93
The Flurry in the Corn Market	94
General Bragg's "Indiscretion"	95
A Victory for Home Rule in Ohio Cities	95
The Menace of an Industrial Feudalism	96
A Woman's "Right of Privacy"	97
"Squeamishness" as a Force for Peace	97
Topics in Brief	98

LETTERS AND ART:

A Montana Marie Bashkirtseff	99
Maeterlinck's New Play "Censored" in London	99
Posthumous Essays by Thoreau	101
Success and Failure of Dumas the Elder	102
The "Booming" of Novels	103

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Color-making Bacteria	104
A Race with an Elevator	104
The American Association	105
The Mind-Cure for Alcoholism	105
Scientific Analysis of a Card Game	106
The Waste of Natural Gas	106

Congress	107
Electrical Freaks	107
Dangers of Tall Buildings	107
Is Fasting Beneficial?	107

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

What will the Critics Do with Paul?	108
Portraits: Editors of Religious Periodicals.—IV.	108
A Plea for Putting Heretics to Death	108
Are the Schools of England to Become an Ecclesiastical Monopoly?	109

FOREIGN TOPICS:

The Political Leader of the Vatican	111
Cuba, Roosevelt, and the Senate	111
Emperor William on "Polish Arrogance"	112
Coming of the Crown Prince of Siam	113
Prospects of the Japanese Elections	114
Points of View	114

MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received	115
Current Poetry	115
Coming Events	117
Current Events	117
Chess	118

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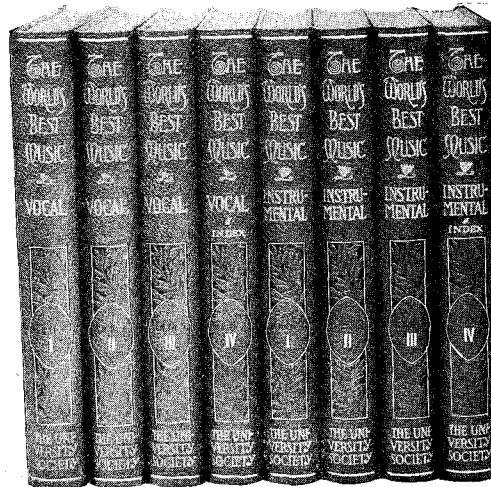
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

AMERICAN VIEWS OF BRITISH CABINET CHANGES.

THE resignation of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Salisbury cabinet, is regarded by the American press as more significant, if not more important, than the retirement of Lord Salisbury, for the reason that it is held to mark a departure from the older and more conservative policies with which Lord Salisbury's name has been identified, and a



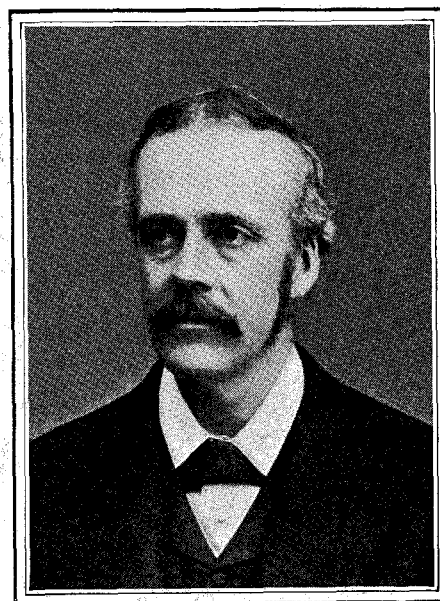
SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH,
The Retiring Chancellor of the Exchequer.

concession to the strength of the new policies advocated by Mr. Chamberlain. "Chamberlain is still distinctly the largest figure on the stage of British politics," declares the *New York World*, "and the simultaneous retirement of Salisbury and Hicks-Beach magnifies him." The *Boston Journal* says:

"Sir Michael, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been a vigilant 'watch-dog of the treasury,' and has never hesitated to

this particular seemed to be conclusive as to the intentions of the present ministry, and explains the futile character of the discussions at the colonial conference, since, with England estopped from trade concessions, and the colonies stubbornly opposed to military and naval cooperation, there was not much of importance left to talk about."

In spite of the apparently cordial relations existing between Mr. Balfour, the new British Premier, and Mr. Chamberlain, many papers take the view that the two men are rivals rather than allies. The *Hartford Times* calls attention to the fact that Mr. Chamberlain is twelve years older than Mr. Balfour, and thinks that the former is



THE RT. HON. A. J. BALFOUR,
The New Prime Minister.

"sure to become the head of the government before he dies." The *Chicago Journal* declares:

"Mr. Balfour is best known for his archaic devotion to theological disputation, and his fondness for golf and bicycling. As a statesman he has never been anything more than the receptacle into which complaints intended for Lord Salisbury were to be placed. . . . Perhaps, if Mr. Chamberlain consents to remain in the cabinet of which, in spite of Salisbury's almost contemptuous autocracy, he has been the compelling genius, Mr. Balfour can serve successfully as figurehead. But if, exasperated beyond endurance by this new slight in the long succession of slights that have been put upon him for no other reason than that he was low-born and a tradesman, Chamberlain should retire, like Achilles, to his tent, Agamemnon Balfour will have great difficulty in bringing the siege of fate to a victorious issue. For Joseph Chamberlain is not only the greatest man in England, but the only great man. Beside him Balfour is as the sooghing pine that stands on the shoulder of Mount Everest."

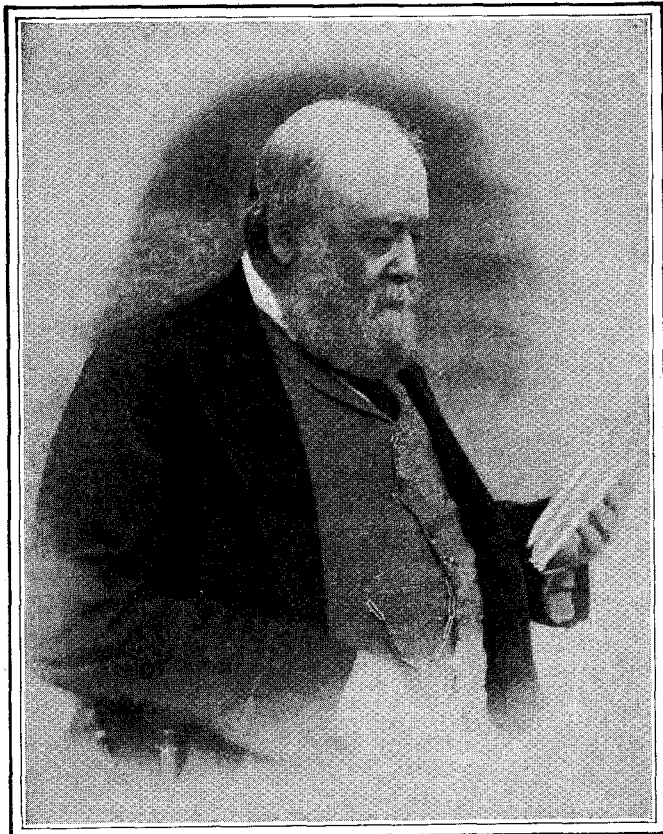
The almost universal assumption that Mr. Chamberlain's voice will dominate the counsels of the new cabinet leads to speculation as to the policy he is likely to assume in the near future. To the *Philadelphia Press* it appears that "the great issue which dwarfs all others" is whether the territories of the British empire, in Africa and Asia, in Australasia and North America, shall "develop as in the past in a loose bond, or be welded in one tariff whole, within which as complete free trade shall exist as within the United States." On this subject the *Detroit Journal* says:

"When Canada in 1897 began her policy of a one-sided preferential tariff, admitting certain British products at little or no duty, Mr. Chamberlain would have repaid her with some degree of British preferential tariff. An attempt was made, but in 1899 it came to an end, for Sir Michael would have none of it. Now

in the moment of the defeat of the Chamberlain Zollverein project, it may well be that through some system of preferential tariff, slight at first, but gradually increasing, Mr. Chamberlain sees a way to enter a very thin edge of the Zollverein wedge into the minds of the Britishers at home and the colonists abroad. This would mean nothing less than a serious modification if not an abandonment of Great Britain's free-trade policy."

In some quarters, however, the view is expressed that Mr. Chamberlain's influence is being exaggerated. "His Zollverein is a fiasco," in the opinion of the *Chicago Evening Post*, "and his friends are advocating preposterous and reactionary measures, which the working masses will never tolerate." The *Boston Transcript* thinks also that his influence is declining:

"Mr. Chamberlain's star still twinkles in the political firmament, but not with its original luster. The influence of this now



A RECENT PORTRAIT OF LORD SALISBURY.

famous Colonial Secretary is no longer in the ascendant. On the contrary it is, we think, waning daily, albeit by imperceptible degrees. The successful ending of a war of his making may bring renown to Lord Kitchener or to General French, but not to Chamberlain himself. The people of England may feel that the war was unnecessary as well as costly, and possibly they suspect that peace would not have come so soon had Mr. Chamberlain's desires been solely and fully consulted. However this may be, peace and extended empire are associated rather with the crown than with any prestige of the Colonial Secretary, and the same is perhaps true of the unprecedented effort to bring England and her colonies nearer together."

The retirement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has already been followed by the resignations of Earl Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor, and of Earl Cadogan, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; and still other resignations are looked for. In the pending reconstruction, which may not be complete for some time to come, Mr. Balfour announces his intention of remaining the leader of the House of Commons and First Lord of the Treasury, with Mr. Chamberlain, still Colonial Secretary, as his first lieutenant. It is expected that Mr. Chamberlain's son, J. Austen Chamberlain, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and Mr. George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, will almost certainly be promoted to places in the new cabinet.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE VATICAN POSTPONED.

THE failure of the Vatican to officially sanction the removal of the friars from the Philippines has caused the deliverance of a final note of instructions to Governor Taft and the transference of negotiations from Rome to Manila. Secretary Root, in his final note, still insists that the friars be withdrawn from the islands, and points out clearly that "it is not the United States Government which objects to the presence of the friars," but "it is the Catholic population" of the islands. The Secretary also points out that a voluntary withdrawal of the friars "can not be considered a violation of any rights under the Treaty of Paris or otherwise." The Pope has fixed July 21 for the farewell audience requested by Governor Taft, and after that Governor Taft will leave Rome for Manila, where all future proposals will be discussed between the governor and the papal representative. The Rome correspondents of the London dailies criticize the action of the Vatican. The correspondent of *The Chronicle* says great indignation is felt among the Americans in Rome, who are astounded at the lack of appreciation the Vatican has shown for American courtesy. *The Times* considers that the Vatican has shown inability to appreciate the best interests of the Roman Catholic Church.

Nearly all the American dailies still voice the opinion that "the friars must go," but *The Evening Post* (New York) takes a somewhat different stand, and insists that we are bound by treaty not only to allow them to stay, but to reinstate them in the peaceable possession of their property. It says:

"Who would suppose, from the tone of the American press, or even from the tenor of the communications of the Administration to the Vatican, that the Philippine friars had a shadow of legal right behind them? 'The Friars Must Go' is the current cry; yet it is in direct disregard of the most solemn treaty obligations assumed by this Government. The second paragraph of Article VIII. of the Treaty of Paris reads:

"And it is hereby declared that the relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, to which the preceding paragraph refers, can not in any respect impair the property or rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds, of provinces, municipalities, public or private establishments, ecclesiastical or civic bodies, or any other associations having legal capacity to acquire and possess property in the aforesaid territories renounced or ceded."

"Now it is to that clause that the Philippine friars and their protectors in Rome are entitled to point and say, 'We stand upon the law.' The holdings of the friars come distinctly under the provisions of the treaty. They are plainly property of the sort which we have pledged ourselves to allow no man to 'impair.' Yet when its owners come to the American authorities in Manila and in Washington and demand that they be reinstated in 'the peaceful possession of their property,' the answer they get is, 'Not at all. You must go.' Indeed, Secretary Root declares that the United States 'can not permit' the reinstatement of the friars in their property. We vowed we would do it; now we say that we shall not allow it.

"The negotiations are broken off for the present, as it was inevitable they should be, considering the temper in which they were undertaken. 'Assuredly,' wrote Cobden to Bright in 1851, 'these Americans are destined to turn the diplomatic world upside down.' But the Vatican is not to be thrown off its feet by our whirlwind methods. Its calm adroitness in meeting Mr. Root's impetuous demands should be a warning both to him and the President that they are walking on burning coals when they attempt to settle the religious question in the Philippines off-hand. Imperialism is bound, of course, to know nothing of religion; common morality is almost more than it can get along with; yet it may easily, in all this matter of the treatment of Catholics in the Philippines, arouse a religious prejudice in this country which will be politically more terrible to our imperialist rulers than an army with banners."

The *Brooklyn Citizen* also takes a view somewhat different from the prevailing view of the closing of the negotiations at Rome. President Roosevelt has done well in bringing the nego-

tions with the Vatican to a close, it says, and it would have been much better had he never allowed them to be initiated. That a President of this republic should take upon himself "to arrange with the Vatican who should and who should not represent the Catholic Church in the Philippines, would be hard to believe were the official proof not in print." It is a "startling proof" of the extent to which the doctrines of imperialism and paternalism combined have prevailed at Washington over the conceptions of official power and duty which were, at a time not remote, common to all Americans. The adjournment of the commission to Manila, declares the *Pittsburg Times*, "would seem to be best for all parties." By announcing that the friars are a menace to the peace of the country, the United States "can expel them from the islands," remarks the *Kansas City Journal*; "but it is to be hoped such measures will not become necessary." "It is a pity that we could not have come to a fair understanding with the Vatican on this matter," says the *New York Times*; "but the world is witness that it is not our fault." The *Chicago Tribune* declares that "the retention of the friars in the Philippines will be a confession of weakness on the part of the Vatican officials"; and that "it will be painful to see a great church consenting to a hindrance to its work on account of ecclesiastical politics." The *Boston Evening Transcript* says:

"If, however, the American representative believed that the Vatican can be hurried he made a mistake. The papal diplomatists always fight for the utmost delay possible. They have two purposes in view: First, to get any advantage that may turn up or be turned up in prolonged negotiations; and, secondly, to maintain their dignity in the eyes of their own people. Thus when the Vatican has made up its mind to yield it allows its determination to become known very gradually. Besides having to consider its own prestige with its own people, the Vatican has also to maintain its pretension that the Pope is still a great temporal prince who must be approached as such by other governments.

"Our Government can not and will not admit the claim of the Pope to be a temporal sovereign. It knows no other sovereign in Italy than the King of Italy, and holds no diplomatic relations with the Vatican. Other Powers such as Austria and France have ambassadors to Italy and also resident diplomatic representatives at the Vatican, but we stick to the text which separation of church and state enjoins. Nevertheless it would have been possible to employ a trained diplomatist, familiar with the Vati-

can, as a member of Governor Taft's staff without his employment involving recognition of the Pope's temporal power.

"Secretary Hay could not directly negotiate with the Vatican himself, but he doubtless knows of several gentlemen whose selection would greatly have facilitated the success of Governor Taft's mission. When you want diplomatic work done it is well to consult a professional diplomatist, even if he is precluded from giving it his direct personal supervision."

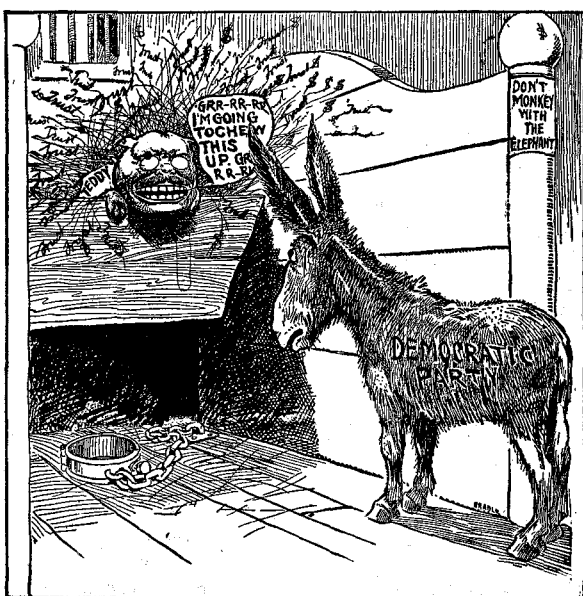
THE RETIREMENT OF GENERAL SMITH.

THE President's action in retiring Gen. Jacob H. Smith from active service, on account of his notorious order to "kill all over ten years" and "make a howling wilderness" in Samar, wins approval from papers of every political hue. Even Democratic papers such as the *New York American and Journal* and the *Brooklyn Citizen*, which claim that General Smith has been used as a "scapegoat" for the sins of the Administration, and complain that Secretary Root's note of explanation accompanying the retirement order "amounts to an apology for his [General Smith's] course," concede that "President Roosevelt has done wisely." The President says in part:

"I am well aware of the danger and great difficulty of the task our army has had in the Philippine Islands, and of the well-nigh intolerable provocations it has received from the cruelty, treachery, and total disregard of the rules and customs of civilized warfare on the part of its foes. I also heartily approve the employment of the sternest measures necessary to put a stop to such atrocities and to bring this war to a close.

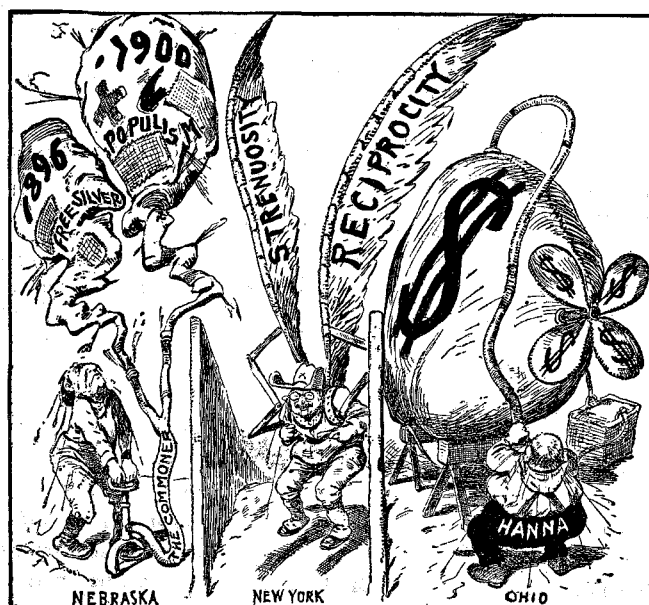
"It would be culpable to show weakness in dealing with such foes or to fail to use all legitimate and honorable methods to overcome them. But the very fact that warfare is of such character as to afford infinite provocation for the commission of acts of cruelty by junior officers and the enlisted men must make the officers in high and responsible positions peculiarly careful in their bearing and conduct, so as to keep a moral check over any acts of an improper character by their subordinates. . . . Loose and violent talk by an officer of high rank is always likely to excite to wrongdoing those among his subordinates whose wills are weak or whose passions are strong.

"General Smith has behind him a long career distinguished for gallantry and on the whole for good conduct. Taken in the full, his work has been such as to reflect credit upon the Ameri-



FROM THE DONKEY'S POINT OF VIEW.

THE DONKEY: "Well, if you're not going to begin chewing pretty soon, let me."
—*The Chicago News.*



PREPARING FOR THE GREAT "AIRSHIP" CONTEST IN 904.

—*The New York World.*

CURRENT POLITICS IN CARTOON.

can army and therefore upon the nation; and it is deeply to be regretted that he should have so acted in this instance as to interfere with his further usefulness in the army."

Secretary Root's accompanying review of the case points out that while General Smith was undoubtedly guilty of "intemperate, inconsiderate, and violent expressions," his "written and printed orders and the actual conduct of military operations in Samar were justified by the history and conditions of the warfare with the cruel and treacherous savages who inhabited the island, and their entire disregard of the laws of war." Mr. Root says further:

"It is due, however, to the good sense and self-restraint of General Smith's subordinates, and their regard for the laws of war, rather than to his own self-control and judgment, that his intemperate and unjustifiable verbal instructions were not followed, and that he is relieved from the indelible stain which would have resulted from a literal compliance with them."

"It is the duty of a general officer whose age and experience have brought him to high command not to incite his subordinates to acts of lawless violence, but to so explain to them the application of the laws of war and the limitations upon their conduct as to prevent transgressions upon their part and supplement their comparative inexperience by his wise control. In this General Smith has signally failed, and for this he has been justly convicted. Altho the sentence imposed is exceedingly light, it carries with it a condemnation which, for an officer of his rank and age, is really a severe punishment."

"This action vindicates the Government," declares the *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.); "it sets the Administration right." The anti-imperialist *Buffalo Express* (Ind. Rep.) adds that "it is a great gain for civilization to have the highest stamp of official disapproval put on the policy under which certain soldiers were blackening the name of 'American' in the Philippines."

In strong contrast to these opinions, which are typical of those that find expression in the daily press, is the utterance of *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York). It says:

"President Roosevelt's general treatment of the officers and men of the army has been so uniformly fair and considerate that his action in the case of Brig.-Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U. S. A., is a surprise as well as a disappointment. We do not for one moment question his motive. We do not doubt that he has been actuated by a sincere regard for what he considers the best interests of the service, and we not even remotely suspect him of personal bias. But his order of compulsory retirement for General Smith seems to us to be unjust. The only penalty imposed by a court composed of officers of the highest character and of wide experience was that he should be 'admonished' by the reviewing authority. The President approves this finding, and in addition he directs that General Smith be retired from the active list of the army on the ground that his usefulness is ended. . . .

"General Smith is praised for what he did and punished for what he said. The officer's acts are approved but his words are condemned, and as a penalty he is curtly retired from the service in which he has performed more than forty years of honorable and useful work. In Samar he accomplished in a year what Spain had failed to do in three centuries. He subdued the natives; compelled them to respect authority, and made the island inhabitable for white races. It is difficult to reconcile the order for his compulsory retirement with the fact that his every act, his official orders, and his military methods bear the unqualified approval of the Government. . . .

"Eliminating the personal equation entirely, we regard the President's action in this case not only as unjust but as unwise and unfortunate. It will be construed by the 'anti-imperialists' as a plea of guilty to all their wicked charges against the army. Its probable result will be to provoke another outburst of abuse against the military establishment. The detractors of the army have been howling for a sacrifice, and it has been offered up to them. As for General Smith, history will measure him by his acts; the words for which he has been so severely punished, whatever judgment may be passed upon them, will soon be lost in the silence of forgetfulness."

THE FLURRY IN THE CORN MARKET.

THE attempt which Mr. John W. Gates and his associates are supposed to have made to corner "July corn" is almost universally condemned by the press as an act of wanton speculation and a menace to legitimate trade. The *New York Herald* gives the following explanation of the deal:

"There is so much corn raised in this country that no combination of millionaires would try to corner the actual grain. About 90 million acres are annually planted with it, an area equal to three times the entire land surface of the State of New York, and even last year, when a third of the crop was ruined by drought, more than 1½ billions of bushels were harvested."

"What Mr. Gates and his party tried to monopolize was the corn of a certain grade available for delivery in the Chicago market during this month. . . . The manipulators of a 'corner' buy the contracts offered for delivery during a given month and then secretly monopolize the commodity, so that the sellers, unable to fill their contracts, must purchase at extortionate prices from the agents of the clique, or by paying the latter roundly secure release from the contracts."

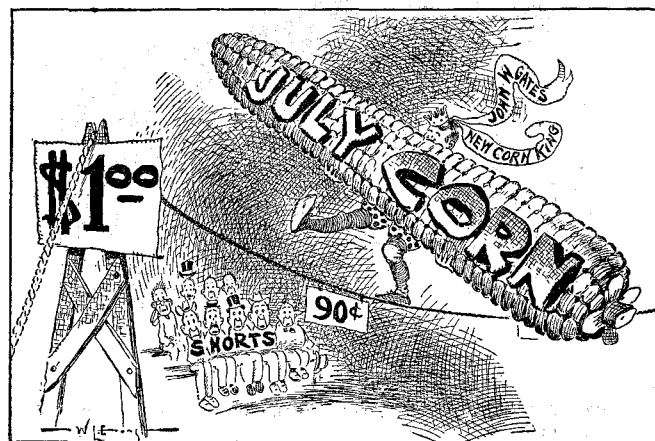
"The scheme is to induce a man to sell something which the buyers secretly intend he shall be unable to deliver. Such operations are something quite different from ordinary speculation. They are conspiracies condemned alike by morals, public sentiment, and the law. Their purpose is the ruin of individuals, their effect is injurious to the business interests of the community, and their author should be sternly dealt with."

Mr. Gates and his friends, it is inferred by the same paper, have been unable to accomplish their purpose, tho they succeeded in raising the price of corn from the normal figure of about 65 cents per bushel to as high as 90 cents. This high price proved to be their undoing, for it attracted so much grain that the corner was broken. In the subsequent "collapse," which occurred on July 15, the price fell 16 cents in one day. How Mr. Gates and his followers fared on the occasion of this "tumble" can only be surmised. In some quarters it is believed that they cleared as much as \$4,000,000. "The probability is," observes the *Philadelphia Press*, "that they made some money, but not nearly as much as they expected." Says the *New York American and Journal*:

"The Gates movement is simply a colossal gamble, and



JOHN W. GATES.



CAN HE MAKE IT?

—The Cleveland Leader.

whether it wins \$4,000,000 for him or loses a million or two really makes no grave difference to Mr. Gates. He has plenty more millions.

"The particular moral to be drawn from the corn episode is that a game in which the Gateses make the limit and deal the cards is no pastime for the ordinary citizen who works for his money and husbands it as a provision for his old age or for his wife and children.

"If the Gates pool lost money in the deal it amounts to little more than a changing of figures on a banker's books; but the losses of the small gambler, who trailed after the magnates, are real. His investment is gone; he played with real money, and



"THERE! GOL DURN YE!"

—The New York World.

not with counters, and the rocketing and collapse of corn means in his case that the little house that was to be built will have to wait, with a great probability that it may never go up; that the boy will not have the extra year's schooling, and that the girl must learn a trade and prepare to bear her share of the burden when the time comes.

"That is the horror and pathos of these spectacular movements on 'change.'"

To the Louisville *Courier-Journal* the whole affair appears "most demoralizing"; while the Chicago *Record-Herald* thinks that such deals tend to give Chicago a most unenviable reputation both in the financial world and in the grain markets. "In the light of recent experiences," declares the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, "it is high time manipulation of food products should be made an offense against justice; but a speedier and more effective process would be for the boards of trade to fix an equitable settlement price whenever the staple soars to a fictitious basis."

General Bragg's "Indiscretion."—"In these days of record-smashing," observes the New York *Evening Post*, "no one can deny that the palm for getting into trouble with the least delay possible must go to the venerable Gen. E. S. Bragg, our consul in Havana." General Bragg's offense, which has already been taken cognizance of by the Cuban authorities and will probably result in his recall, consists of a statement made by him in a letter to his wife to the effect that "Uncle Sam might as well try to make a whistle out of a pig's tail as to do anything with these people." Says the Chicago *Evening Post*:

"It may be taken for granted that General Bragg did write this letter and that it contained the language quoted. It was a private letter, and whatever was said in this letter was intended only for the eye of Mrs. Bragg. But this does not excuse the indiscretion committed by the general, no matter what may be said about the indiscretion of the person who made the letter public.

It would not be easy to commit a greater offense against a people of Spanish descent and using the Spanish tongue than to couple them in any way with a pig. The word is used almost exclusively by the Spaniards as an epithet of reproach.

"The fact that General Bragg is an old man and that he has a brilliant record as a soldier will not excuse his offensive utterance. . . . The United States Government, following precedents set by itself, can not well avoid recalling him without waiting for Cuba to make the demand."

"The moral of the incident," comments the Springfield *Republican*, "seems to be that persons in public station, particularly diplomatic or consular posts, should be pretty sure of the discretion of their wives before too freely confiding to them views of men and affairs."

A VICTORY FOR HOME RULE IN OHIO CITIES.

THE principle involved in state control of municipal affairs, which has been put in force to a sensational degree recently in Pennsylvania, and which has also been prominent from time to time in the politics of other States, notably New York, Illinois, and Indiana, has received a sharp check from the supreme court of Ohio. The *Public* (Chicago), a single-tax paper with strong Democratic leanings, gives the following account of recent events in that State:

"For many years Republican legislatures have been making special municipal charters and regulations under a constitution which expressly forbids it, going even to the extent of distinguishing for legislative purposes between cities differing in no respect whatever except that at the previous census one of them had a larger population than the other by eighteen or twenty inhabitants. In this way Cincinnati, normally a Democratic city, has been put under the government of state boards which has resulted in its being ruled by a Republican boss, Boss Cox, who dispenses the local patronage of the State. Cleveland, on the other hand, having always been a Republican city, was allowed to have an excellent system of home-rule government, known as the federal plan, under which the heads of departments are directly responsible to the mayor and the mayor is directly responsible to the people. Yet the only municipal difference between these two cities is that Cincinnati once had the larger population. Cleveland has been the larger for some time, having outstripped Cincinnati in population, but the difference in forms of government were perpetuated. When Cleveland elected Tom L. Johnson as mayor, and Johnson began to work for the people instead of the monopoly corporations, the local Republican machine bethought itself that a state board government like that of Cincinnati was what Cleveland needed. So Mr. Hanna's attorney general saw his way clear to bringing an ouster suit. The plan was to 'knock out' the Johnson administration by knocking out the federal plan, and then to put Cleveland under the control of Boss Hanna as Cincinnati was already under that of Boss Cox. Meanwhile, the Republican legislature, at the behest of a Toledo ring of Republicans who could not 'use' Mayor Jones, had abolished the Toledo police board and authorized the governor to appoint a state police board for Toledo—all under a constitution which forbids special legislation for municipalities. The object, of course, was to sidetrack Mayor Jones and the voters who had elected him by a vast majority, by establishing a Toledo boss, to correspond with Boss Hanna of Cleveland and Boss Cox of Cincinnati. But the non-resistant Jones, saying he would ne'er resist, resisted. He sturdily refused to surrender to the state board, and that expectant body brought suit to compel him to. This suit came before the supreme court along with the Cleveland suit, and in disposing of the two the court took up the whole subject of special legislation for municipalities, rendering decisions upon principles which cut the roots of all the municipal legislation of the State for half a century. These decisions sustained Mayor Jones in Toledo on the ground that the new police legislation was special legislation; and on the same ground it declared the whole Cleveland charter invalid. Had the Cincinnati or Columbus charter been before the court it would have fared in the same way, and proceedings attacking these charters

have since been set in motion. Mr. Hanna's fool friends in Cleveland and Toledo had jumped for the Cleveland and Toledo preserve-jars and pulled down with a crash all the preserve-jars on the pantry shelf."

The *Chicago Record-Herald* (Ind.) interprets the Ohio situation in much the same way, declaring that "no other State has gone to such absurd extremities in its attempt to enact special legislation for the control of certain departments of municipal government," and that the decision of the supreme court is "timely and gratifying." The *Cleveland Leader* (Rep.) comments:

"In bringing order out of threatened legal chaos in the municipalities of Ohio the cities of the State ought to be given wide latitude in local government. In that way varying conditions can be met with greatest flexibility and ease, and the sense of immediate personal responsibility for the good or evil results of city elections can be brought home to the voters whose instincts and interests are on the right side. Whatever tends to dull this consciousness of the necessity of active and intelligent participation in public affairs does an injury which is far-reaching and deep-seated. Even unsatisfactory government, created and sustained by the citizens of a great center of business and population, is less dangerous, in the long run, than more efficient and wise administration of municipalities if the better results are obtained by methods which deaden local patriotism and make the best citizens indifferent to the conduct of elections."

The *Buffalo Enquirer* (Ind.) points out that "unless Governor Nash calls a special session of the Ohio legislature in the mean time, Cleveland will have to be governed after October 2 upon the old village plan of board rule." This would continue Tom L. Johnson in complete control for the time being.

THE MENACE OF AN INDUSTRIAL FEUDALISM.

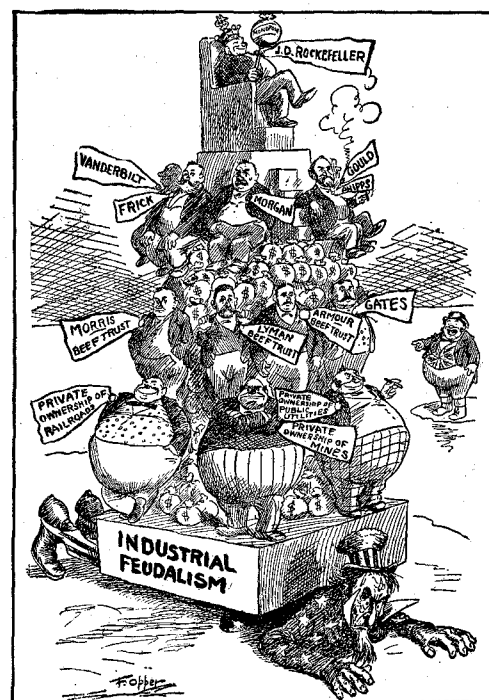
IT is somewhat startling to be assured that American democracy is already beneath the shadow of a coming industrial feudalism. Yet this position is seriously maintained in a recent striking article in the *New York Independent*—"one of the articles that, once published, live," according to *The Independent's* own judgment, because, "like all great work, in science or in art, it is essentially a report, a description, a picture of a situation, made by one of those men who have the power to see what other men look at without seeing, and, by a few strong, clean strokes, to make other men instantly see." Mr. W. J. Ghent, the author of the article in question and an economic writer of some note, makes the prophecy that "the next distinct stage in the socio-economic development of America . . . will be something in the nature of a benevolent feudalism." Laying down as axiomatic the proposition that "concentration of capital and the increase of individual holdings of wealth will continue," and quoting the recent words of Prof. John B. Clark, of Columbia University, to the effect that "the rich will continually grow richer, and the multi-millionaires will approach the billion-dollar standard," Mr. Ghent proceeds:

"The more the great combinations increase their power, the greater is the subordination of the small concerns. They may, for one reason or another, find it possible, and even fairly profitable, to continue; but they will be more and more confined to particular activities, to particular territories, and in time to particular methods, all dictated and enforced by the pressure of the larger concerns. The petty tradesmen and producers are thus an economically dependent class; and their dependence increases with the years. In a like position, also, are the owners of small and moderate holdings in the trusts. The larger holdings—often the single largest holding—determines the rules of the game; the smaller ones are either acquiescent, or, if recalcitrant, are powerless to enforce their will. Especially is this true in America, where the head of a corporation is often an absolute ruler, who

determines not only the policy of the enterprise, but the *personnel* of the board of directors."

The results of this process of centralization are seen to be two-fold. On the one hand is concentrated almost limitless economic power in the hands of a comparatively few men. On the other hand is created a great and ever-growing class of wage-earners and dependents. This latter class is already much larger than is generally recognized. Says Mr. Ghent:

"The laborers and mechanics were long ago brought under the yoke through their divorcement from the land and the application of steam to factory operation. They are economically un-



HIS OLD FRIEND JOHN: "Excuse me, Sam, but I cawn't help larfing when I think 'ow 'ard you worked to throw off the yoke of British oppression!"
—*The New York American and Journal.*

free except in so far as their organizations make possible a collective bargain for wages and hours. The growth of commerce raised up an enormous class of clerks and helpers, perhaps the most dependent class in the community. The growth and partial diffusion of wealth in America has in fifty years largely altered the character of domestic service and increased the number of servants manifold. Railroad pools and farm-implementation trusts have drawn a tightening cordon about the farmers. The professions, too, have felt the change. Behind many of our important newspapers are private commercial interests which dictate their general policy, if not, as is frequently the case, their particular attitude upon every public question; while the race for endowments made by the greater number of the churches and by all colleges except a few state-supported ones, compels a cautious regard on the part of synod and faculty for the wishes, the views, and prejudices of men of great wealth. To this growing deference of preacher, teacher, and editor is added that of two yet more important classes—the makers and the interpreters of law. The record of legislation and judicial interpretation regarding slavery previous to the Civil War has been paralleled in recent years by the record of legislatures and courts in matters relating to the lives and health of manual workers, especially in such cases as employers' liability and factory inspection. Thus, with a great addition to the number of subordinate classes, with a tremendous increase of their individual components, and with a corresponding growth of power in the hands of a few score magnates, there is needed little further to make up a socio-economic status that contains all the essentials of a renescent feudalism."

At least in its beginning, continues Mr. Ghent, it is less a personal than a class feudalism, and is marked by "the extreme deference which we yield, the rapt homage which we pay—not as individuals, but as units of a class—to the men of wealth."

There is no reason that it should be necessarily a brutal feudalism. Indeed, Mr. Ghent finds in such benefactions as those of Carnegie, Rockefeller, Morgan, and Vanderbilt indications that the coming era will be "qualified by a growing and diffusive sense of responsibility and of kinship." He adds:

"Macaulay's famous dictum, that the privileged classes, when their rule is threatened, always bring about their own ruin by making further exactions, is likely, in this case, to prove untrue. A wiser forethought begins to prevail among the autocrats of today—a forethought destined to grow and expand and to prove of inestimable value when bequeathed to their successors. Our nobility will thus temper their exactions to an endurable limit; and they will distribute benefits to a degree that makes a tolerant, if not a satisfied people. They may even make a working principle of Bentham's maxim, and after, of course, appropriating the first and choicest fruits of industry to themselves, may seek to promote the 'greatest happiness of the greatest number.' For therein will lie their greater security."

No radical changes in the fabric of the state will be needed, since "the present state machinery is admirably adapted for the subtle and extra-legal exertion of power by an autocracy." Mr. Ghent concludes:

"The prevention of discontent will be the prior study, to which the intellect and the energies of the nobles and their legates will be ever bent. To that end the teachings of the schools and colleges, the sermons, the editorials, the stump orations, and even the plays at the theaters will be skilfully and persuasively molded; and the questioning heart of the poor, which perpetually seeks some answer to the painful riddle of the earth, will meet with a multitude of mollifying responses. . . . Literature will take on the hues and tones of the good-natured days of Charles II. Instead of poetry, however, the innocuous novel will flourish best; every flowery courtier will write romance, and the literary darling of the renaissance will be an Edmund Waller of fiction. A lineal descendant of the famous Lely, who

' . . . on animated canvas stole
The sleepy eye that spoke the melting soul,'

will be the laureled chief of our painters; and sculpture, architecture, and the lesser arts, under the spell of changed influences, will undergo a like transformation.

"This, then, in the rough, is our benevolent feudalism to-be. It is not precisely a Utopia, not an 'island valley of Avilion'; and yet it has its commendable, even its fascinating features. 'The empire is peace,' shouted the partizans of Louis Napoleon; and a like cry, with an equal ardency of enthusiasm, will be uttered by the supporters of the new *régime*. Peace and stability will be its defensive arguments, and peace and stability it will probably bring. But tranquil or unquiet, whatever it may be, its triumph is assured; and existent forces are carrying us toward it with an ever-accelerating speed. One power alone might prevent it—the collective popular will that it shall not be. But of this there is no fear on the part of the barons, and but little expectation on the part of the underlings."

A WOMAN'S "RIGHT OF PRIVACY."

SURPRISE is evinced over a remarkable decision handed down by the New York court of appeals, denying the "right of privacy" to Miss Abigail Roberson, of Rochester, N. Y. It appears that last year this young lady brought a suit for \$15,000 damages against the Rochester Folding-Box Company and the Franklin Mills Company, of Lockport, on account of their unauthorized use of her picture as an advertisement on barrels. The justice to whom she applied for an injunction gave a decision in her favor, holding that there is a "right of privacy" which had been infringed and that a woman's beauty is her inviolate possession. This decision is now reversed by the court of appeals, which takes the view that "the so-called right of privacy has not as yet found an abiding-place in our jurisprudence," since it involves the right to restrain "the publicity of a word picture, a comment upon one's looks, conduct, domestic rela-

tions, or habits," including "the same things if spoken instead of being printed." If the "right of privacy" be accepted, declares the court, it would be illegal to publish a man's picture without his consent, to discuss his business enterprise, to write an account of his successful experiments for the benefit of others, or to comment upon his eccentricities.

Apparently the only remedy to which Miss Roberson could have recourse would be that of a libel suit—a remedy both uncertain and inadequate, as the *Chicago Tribune* remarks. The same paper makes a plea for laws specifically "forbidding the misuse of a person's features." The *New York Outlook* comments:

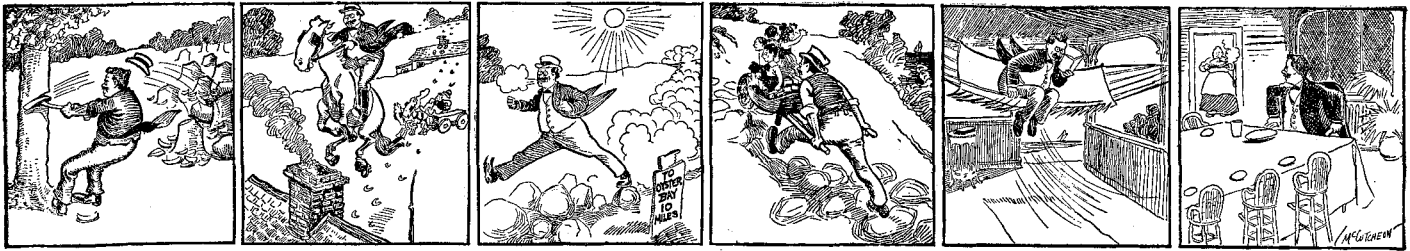
"The sweeping character of this decision, differing in principle, it is to be noted, from the decisions in some other States on the right to control the negative of a photograph, illustrates the many sides on which modern privacy is menaced, and thus emphasizes the need for protecting privacy by statute. The difficulty lies not so much in declaring a principle as in defining its application—that is, laying down a rule for determining damages in a given case—the same difficulty which exists under the law of libel. For instance, the exploitation of a photograph does far greater damage, obviously, to a young woman in private life than to a man in public life, if in his case, supposing it a caricature, it does any damage at all. On still broader grounds the decision is unfortunate so far as it tends to strengthen the claim of right made by the sensational press to pry into and expose affairs purely personal. Above and beyond the violation of propriety and even decency involved, and the wrongs suffered by individuals, this growing invasion of privacy induces a general indifference to newspaper statement and contempt for newspaper criticism. The standard accepted is less and less that of public opinion as reflected in the press, and more and more the standard of one's party, or set, or business associates. This is the penalty paid by society for the cheapening and discrediting of an instrument through which its influence should be most effectively exerted."

"SQUEAMISHNESS" AS A FORCE FOR PEACE.

THE outcry raised in this country over orders and military measures resorted to in Samar and other Philippine islands suggests to the editor of *The World's Work* the thought that a new force for peace has arisen in the world. He says:

"In considering the whole subject of war in the future, this popular sensitiveness to cruelty must be reckoned with as a powerful force. It may almost be called a new force, so greatly has the humanitarian feeling grown within the last few decades. Both the Boer war and our war in the Philippines have revealed a stronger and keener humanitarianism than public opinion ever before showed perhaps in the whole history of mankind. Hitherto men have accepted war as a necessary barbarity, and inhuman acts have been considered as inevitable. They have been regretted and discouraged; but never before have they lain so heavily on the public conscience. Such prison experiences as were common during the war between the States would now so arouse the indignation of mankind that no nation could withstand it. General plunder and murder are no longer possible.

"There is of course a squeamishness in civilian comment on suffering, whether it be necessary or unnecessary, that the soldier does not feel or does not permit himself to feel; and a humanitarian standard of conduct is easily set in times of peace that is not found practicable when war comes and the horrors of the field and the camp blunt men's feelings. The punishment of a treacherous and cruel Filipino by the 'water-cure' does not seem to soldiers in a Philippine jungle such a crime against civilization as it would seem to the same men if they were engaged in peaceful pursuits at home. The truth is it is not a worse atrocity than every war has provoked. But in no preceding war has the light of humanitarianism beat so strongly on every act of cruelty. This ferocity of public indignation is a happy measure of the great advance of civilization that has been made since wars were more frequent. It is a force for peace that monarchs and ministries and soldiers must hereafter more seriously reckon with than they have reckoned with it hitherto. It is become a



He first chops down a few trees.

Then has a little canter across country.

After which he takes a brisk stroll of twenty miles.

He then gives the children a wheelbarrow ride.

And rests a moment or two.

By which time he is ready for breakfast.

—The Chicago Record-Herald.

THE PRESIDENT IS RESTING AT HIS HOME IN OYSTER BAY.

great peace-keeping force, and deserves to be ranked with commerce and industry as a deterrent of war."

But the editor of the Manila *American*, who is "on the spot," declares his belief that behind "all this apparent conversion of the world to humane warfare," are the motives of "cant and hypocrisy." "There is not an honest sentiment in it all," he says; and goes on:

"War is what it has always been and what it will continue to be to the end of time—hell. It can not be refined. Until the dawn of the millennium men will shoot one another to death. Those who pretend to be shocked at such an outlook are either hypocrites or idiots, or political knaves.

"The insincerity of all this maudlin sentimentalism and prating about war cruelties are thoroughly exposed by the proceedings in Congress. It crops out only when the political 'hot air' is turned on, when the members are playing political chess, making ammunition for the pending campaign, when they must go home and answer to their constituents; when they shrink into their real dimensions and are not so high and mighty. When the committees get to work on practical affairs—on appropriation bills, there isn't much 'spieling' to the gallery, which means the deluded voter. Millions upon millions of dollars have been voted for the Philippines at the present session; the navy-yard at Olongapo, the fortifications there and here, the navy-yard and dock for Cavité, the setting aside of vast sums for the hydrographic service, the coast survey, and the light-house service; the negotiations relative to purchase of the church lands, the effort to substitute American Catholic priests for those now here, and the expressed hope that the friars might leave the islands permanently; these things and hundreds of others that might be enumerated, notably such as the unprecedented appropriations for the maintenance of the army and the navy, do not show a disposition to retire from the Philippines. No political organization would dare to pronounce such a dogma in the United States and hope of success before the people.

"With the fall elections at home this artificial hysteria will pass off and we may look for a lucid interval, if the Americans here do not stir up the animals too much."

"Mr. Dooley," who has again taken his pen in hand, makes some observations on the difference between the treatment of a police officer and an army officer, when accused of cruelty. If a policeman makes a slip, "another round-headed man pushes him into a cell, an' a impartial jury iv men that's had throuble with th' polis beure convicts him with three cheers."

"Now, suppose Gilligan's father when he was young had looked him over an' said: 'Agathy, Michael's head is perfectly round. It's like a base-ball. 'Tis so pecooliar. An' he has a fightin' face. 'Tis no good thryin' to tache him a thrade. Let's make a sojer iv him.' An' he wint into th' army. If he'd done there what he's done in th' patch, 'tis Gin'ral Gilligan he'd be this time—Gin'ral Gilligan stormin' th' heights iv San Joon hill; Gin'ral Mike Gilligan suspindin' th' haveas corpus in th' Ph'lippeens an' th' anti-impeeryalists at home; Gin'ral Mike Gilligan capturin' Aggynaldoo, an' he'd do it with bare hands an' without th' aid iv a mustache; Gin'ral Mike Gilligan abolishin' th' third reader; Gin'ral Mike Gilligan discorsin' to th' public on 'Books I have niver read: Series wan, th' Hish'ry iv th' United States.' If his foot slips an' he grows a little cross with a pris'ner iv war on th' way to th' station an' dhrops his soord

or his club on th' top iv him, is he up beure th' judge an' thried be a jury iv his peers? Officer Mike, yes; Gin'ral Mike, no.

"Gin'ral Mike has no peers. He rayceives a letter notifyin' him that he has broken a human skull divine an' th' reg-lations iv th' army an' must be thried. 'Who will me brave frind have go through with this heer ustere but hailf-yellow inquiry?' 'Oh, annywan will do. Anny iv th' gallant lift'nants iv me brigade will do,' says Gin'ral Mike. So th' Gin'ral is put on thrile an' a frind iv his addresses th' coort. 'Gintlemen,' says he, 'th' question beure th' coort is not so much did our gallant leader hammer th' coon as whether our flag wanst stuck up where we have wathered so many precious citizens shall iver come down. (Th' coort: 'No, no!') That's th' pint. What do th' people at home who know nawthin' about this here war, excipt what we tell them, what do they mane be subjictin' this here hayro, gray an' bent with infirmities, but pretty spry at that, to this ignominy? He has fought f'r thim an' what have they done f'r him? In more thin wan year he has on'y risen fr'm th' rank iv captain to brigadier gin'ral an' his pay is less thin twenty times what it was. (Here th' coort weeps.) I ast ye, I ast ye, ye fine little boys, is it mete an' proper, nay, is it meat an' dhrink f'r us, to punish him?'

"An' th' coort puts th' vardict iv acquittal in th' shape iv th' pop'lar song, 'F'r he's a jolly good fellow,' an' adds a ricommindation that Harvard College is gettin' too gay annyhow.

"That's th' diff'rence between sojer an' polisman. Why is it that th' fair sex, as Hogan says, wudden't be seen talkin' to a polisman, but if ye say 'Sojer' to thim, they're all out iv th' window but th' feet? I want to know."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MORE than 5,000 persons were married in this country during June. And yet some people still oppose the creation of a permanent census bureau.—*The Atlanta Journal*.

AT a literary camp-meeting the other day seventeen local authors were soundly converted and promised to give the reading public a much-needed rest.—*The Atlanta Constitution*.

IT is officially reported that the Filipinos are learning to love our institutions. Is this another exemplification of the old saying that "many waters can not quench love"?—*Life*.

AND now we will never be quite certain whether or not Willie Wallie Astor might not have been made a baronet if it hadn't been for that perityphlitis.—*The Atlanta Journal*.

WHEN we contemplate the success of Convict Harry Tracy in dodging the law it is impossible to repress sorrow at the thought of his misdirected genius. What a trust magnate he would have made!—*The Chicago Chronicle*.



MINISTER WU'S DEPARTURE.

"Au Revoir!"

—The Washington Star.

LETTERS AND ART.

A MONTANA MARIE BASHKIRTSEFF.

WHEN a young woman of twenty-one, living in obscurity, publishes a book about herself that brings her in, in a few weeks' time, the sum of \$15,000 in royalties, there is bound to be considerable newspaper talk over the event. Such is the sensational report concerning Miss Mary MacLane, of Butte, Montana, and her book "The Story of Mary MacLane," published in Chicago.

Miss MacLane portrays herself as a sort of Marie Bashkirtseff—only more so:

"Where she is deep, I am deeper.

"Where she is wonderful in her intensity, I am still more wonderful in my intensity.

"Where she had philosophy, I am a philosopher.

"Where she had astonishing vanity and conceit, I have yet more astonishing vanity and conceit";

and so forth! She "flirts with Death," she has a "wooden heart," cares nothing for kinfolk—"there is absolutely no sympathy between my immediate family and me"—and admits that she is, at nineteen (when the book, or journal, seems to have been written), "a genius, a thief, a liar—a general moral vagabond, a fool more or less, and a philosopher of the peripatetic school." Moreover, she is waiting for the devil—or was, rather; for since receiving her royalties she has made arrangements (according to the *Chicago News*) to go to college and study chemistry. This is her invitation to the Devil:

"For one single hour of Happiness I would give up at once these things: Fame, and Money, and Power, and Virtue, and Honor, and Righteousness, and Truth, and Logic, and Philosophy, and Genius. The while I would say what a little, little price to pay for dear Happiness. I am ready and waiting to give all that I have to the Devil in exchange for Happiness. I have been tortured so long with the dull, dull misery of Nothingness—all my nineteen years. I want to be happy—oh, I want to be happy.

"The Devil has not yet come. But I know that he usually comes, and I wait him eagerly."

Miss MacLane has become the subject of newspaper cartoons, one of which represents the Devil, with a terrified expression, fleeing hastily from her pursuing figure.

Most of the newspapers treat the book facetiously, but Miss Harriet Monroe, of Chicago (who wrote the poem read at the opening exercises of the World's Fair), is quoted in the advertisements as saying:

"Yes, Mary MacLane is a poet—a point which, I think, none of the critics have mentioned. There are splendid sounds and harmonies in her thrilling, vibratory prose, and to me the most wonderful thing in her wonderful book is her use of the refrain. Nowhere save in her own soul could she have learned this incommunicable secret of returning at the exactly right moment to the keynote, the telling, insistent, echoing phrase. Over and over she repeats her beautiful phrase, yet never once too often, never once too little. And thus some of her chapters are fine harmonies, as rhythmic, as resonant as a sonata, as definite in form and climax."

And the *Washington Post* is also quoted as saying that the book is "a remarkable human document, the strangest book printed in years," and the author is designated as "a feminine Rousseau, only more frank—a nineteen-year-old Amiel, with ten times Amiel's feelings; a Marie Bashkirtseff without a conscience, strong where the Russian girl was weak."

The *St. Louis Mirror* moralizes rather sadly over the book:

"Miss Mary MacLane is a clear case of the development of the idea that a woman should indulge in mental and spiritual immodesty in order to make a success in literature. Miss Mary MacLane is the Amelie Rives of the commonplace, or else Miss

Mary MacLane is a fake that some one has perpetrated, possibly, to show us the real tommyrotteness of all this latter-day business of the woman who wants to go about exposing her 'naked soul' to the atmosphere just so we can see that it has as many spots as a coach-dog. These 'naked-soul' ladies are a great affliction. They are all so inveterately young; so incorrigibly green; so mentally chlorotic; so utterly rapt in the contemplation of their own imaginary desirability and their own diseased desirousness."

The Commercial Advertiser (New York) fails to find anything of psychological value in the book:

"This particular young woman will get a fair amount of newspaper notoriety, and out in Butte they will look at her with a certain feeling of fearsome admiration; but after all her book only proves once more that in order to produce an interesting narration one must possess at least a few things to narrate."

Miss Mary MacLane has the following to say, in her concluding pages, about her own book:

"My portrayal in its analysis and egotism and bitterness will surely be of interest to some. Whether to that one alone who may understand it, or to some who have themselves been left alone, or to those three whom I, on three dreary days, asked for bread, and who each gave me a stone—and whom I do not forgive (for that is the bitterest thing of all)—it may be to all of these. But none of them, nor any one, can know the feeling made of relief and pain and despair that comes over me at the thought of sending all this to the wise wide world. It is bits of my wooden heart broken off and given away. It is strings of amber beads taken from the fair neck of my soul. It is shining little gold coins from out of my mind's red-leather purse. It is my little old life-tragedy. It means everything to me. Do you see?—it means everything to me. It will amuse you. It will arouse your interest. It will stir your curiosity. Some sorts of persons will find it ridiculous. It will puzzle you. But am I to suppose that it will also awaken compassion in cool, indifferent hearts? And will the sand and barrenness look so unspeakably gray and dreary to coldly critical eyes as to mine? And shall my bitter little story fall easily and comfortably upon undisturbed ears, and linger for an hour, and be forgotten? Will the wise wide world itself give me in my outstretched hand a stone?"

MAETERLINCK'S NEW PLAY "CENSORED" IN LONDON.

AN application was recently made to the Lord Chamberlain's office (England) for a license to produce Maeterlinck's "Monna Vanna" in London. Mr. Redford, "King's reader of plays," a subordinate of the Lord Chamberlain, decided against the application and it was consequently denied, no reasons for the denial being vouchsafed to the public. "Monna Vanna" (for outline of the drama see *LITERARY DIGEST*, June 28) contains certain passages that set forth sex problems, and the inference is general that Mr. Redford deemed these immoral. The censoring of the work has aroused considerable criticism of Mr. Redford, and has elicited much defense of the drama. A protest containing a brief, succinct history of the case appeared in the *London Times* (June 20), signed by some of the most eminent literary characters of London. We give the protest with the signatures:

"SIR:—Three matinees of Maurice Maeterlinck's new play, 'Monna Vanna,' first produced on May 17 at the Nouveau Théâtre, Paris, and since played at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, Brussels, have been announced to be given in French at the Great Queen Street Theater by the original company of the Théâtre de l'Œuvre. The play having been submitted in the usual way to the Lord Chamberlain, the King's reader of plays has announced his 'irrevocable' decision not to recommend it for license. The play has been published by the Librairie Charpentier, and is now on sale in London. The name of Maurice Maeterlinck and the singular nobility of his attitude toward moral questions and questions of conduct are too well known to need more than men-

tion. We, the undersigned, are of opinion that some protest should be made against a decision of the censorship by which the representation, in French, of a play by a distinguished French writer of the highest moral reputation has been forbidden in England.

WILLIAM ARCHER,	MAURICE HEWLETT,
PEARL MARY TERESA CRAIGIE	HENRY ARTHUR JONES,
(JOHN OLIVER HOBBS),	GEORGE MEREDITH,
RICHARD GARNETT,	ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE,
THOMAS HARDY,	ARTHUR SYMONS,
FREDERIC HARRISON,	LAURENCE ALMA TADEMA,
MARY ST. LEGER HARRISON	W. B. YEATS."
(LUCAS MALET),	

The Times (London) censures the censor and accuses him of not understanding literary productions:

"An aptitude for fallibility may be cultivated to excess. We can not help thinking that the present censor carries his zeal for fallibility beyond reasonable limits. He seems to have taken for his model a certain wooden leg in Dickens, of which we are told that it was as weak as flesh, if not weaker. Here is the censor deciding 'irrevocably,' it seems, that 'Monna Vanna,' a play by Maurice Maeterlinck, shall not be publicly performed in London for money taken at the doors. Of course nothing is easier than the practical revocation of these irrevocable decisions. When a certain number of people are determined to see a play performed, no censor can prevent them. He can cause them a little inconvenience, a little extra locomotion, but nothing more. They form a 'society' for the nonce, subscribe the price of their seats in advance, hire a suburban hall, and the thing is done."

Under such an arrangement a "Maeterlinck society" was at once organized and the play produced at Victoria Hall, Bayswater, on the afternoon of June 19. *The Times* thus characterizes the moral quality of the play:

"On one point we can not conceive any difference of opinion among rational people, and that is its ethical innocuousness. It is not immoral, it is not indecent; that any one could associate such qualities with any work of that sweet and persuasive moralist, Maurice Maeterlinck, strikes us as absurd. But that is just where the censor is apt to surprise us. One can seem to hear him—with even more than the nescience of the judicial bench—asking 'Who is Maurice Maeterlinck?' His literary equipment seems somewhat meager. He cheerfully licenses farces of a more equivocal character—such a gross indecency, for instance, as 'The Girl from Maxim's.' But any tinge of literary merit seems at once to excite his worst suspicions. It can not be reconciled with his policy of the wooden leg."

Mr. Arthur Symons, writing in *The Academy* (London, June 28), doubts if Mr. Redford can properly discriminate between what is morally fine and what is morally ignoble; but thinks the difficulty in this case arises from the inability of any man to execute satisfactorily the office of moral censor for London. He says:

"The question is: Could any one man be found on whose opinion all England might safely rely for its dramatic instruction and entertainment? I do not think such a man could be found. With Mr. Redford, as *The Times* puts it, 'any tinge of

literary merit seems at once to excite his worst suspicions.' But with a censor whose sympathies were too purely literary, literary in too narrow a sense, would not scruples of some other kind begin to intrude themselves, scruples of the student who can not tolerate an innocent jesting with 'serious' things, scruples of the moralist who must choose between Maeterlinck and D'Annunzio, between Tolstoy and Ibsen? I can not so much as think of a man in all England who would be capable of justifying the existence of the censorship. Is it, then, merely Mr. Redford who is made ridiculous by this ridiculous episode, or is it not, after all, England, which has given us the liberty of the press and withheld from us the liberty of the stage?"

The Athenæum (London, June 28) concludes a long and favorable critique of "Monna Vanna" as follows:

"That it should beget any opposition is inconceivable, unless we accept what seems the only possible explanation, that, having regard to the class of pieces produced ordinarily by the Théâtre de l'Œuvre, the work has been condemned unread.

The interdict pronounced upon it is less of an affront to M. Maeterlinck than to English intelligence."

"Max" (Mr. Max Beerbohm), writing in *The Saturday Review* (London, June 28), excuses the censor somewhat, but also intimates that he may not have read the play before he refused to license it:

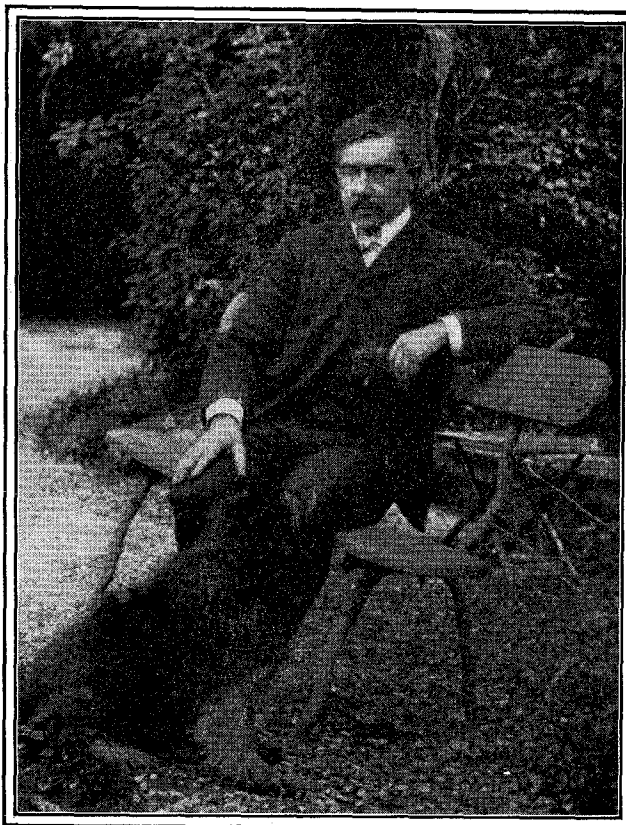
"The over-refinement, the etherealization, from which the play suffers robs Mr. Redford of all possible means of justifying his objection. I go so far as to say that he can not have had any sincere objection to the play (unless, of course, he skipped through it in a couple of minutes). The only plausible explanation of his action is that he saw that the main motive of the play was the love of a man for a married woman, and guessed that the author of the play was a Russian or a Norwegian, or something of the sort, and that therefore a wholesome example might be set without any fear of protest and with every prospect of a commendatory smile from the Lord Chamberlain. Alas for these brave hopes! Up crop Mr.

Swinburne and Mr. Meredith and many others, loud in protest. Up crops every dramatic critic, loud in protest. Many persons there are who know nothing about Maeterlinck in general and 'Monna Vanna' in particular; but they are all, by sheer force of example, loud in protest. And thus, since public opinion is the one thing that frightens the official mind, the hands of the censorship are weakened, and, inferentially, the backs of the native dramatists are stiffened by the very device that was to bow them."

The London *Daily Chronicle* says that it is whispered that the action of the "King's reader" in this case is "due to a sense of responsibility quickened by the private hint of a very illustrious personage indeed,"—meaning evidently Queen Alexandra.

"Alan Dale" ridicules the censoring of this play, in *The American and Journal* (New York, July 15) and expresses this conclusion:

"'Monna Vanna' is a work of art. It is immoral in its ending only . . . in its final interrogative. Throughout the play is a lofty and elevating sentiment. It is very unlike the tawdry, miasmatic things of London that are unsavory throughout, altho they 'end happily.' It is a poem—a luminous legend—and it is



MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

a pity that a censor steps in and puts a fat prohibitive hand on it all. Thank goodness that the United States has not yet descended to the ignominy of morality massage!"

A critic who dissents from the attitude of *The Times* and pronounces against the play is Mr. Walter Frewen Lord, who writes in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (July) as follows:

"We have the assurance of *The Times* that the play is not immoral, 'not indecent.' It may be so; let readers judge for themselves. But I do affirm that it is dull and coarse; and for the heroine to be shouting, 'Il m'a eue: il m'a prise' (perhaps the editor will let me write that down once) is disgusting. If a man can not make his points without such abominable violations of good taste he is not fit for the trade of a dramatist.

"It is dull enough, certainly, if that has anything to do with morality; but something more than mere dullness, illuminated with flashes of coarseness, is necessary for the enforcement of any moral lesson. My attention was once drawn to a work of M. Maeterlinck which, I was assured, was 'the finest thing since Buddha.' A good many moral treatises have been produced since the days of Buddha, and I was much interested. But it struck me as the work of a man who had just discovered the Authorized Version and was trying to review it for the press. We, of a past generation, who were brought up on the Authorized Version, can have nothing to learn from M. Maeterlinck except in the matter of handling French prose, where, indeed, he is a master; but then there are so many masters of French prose."

POSTHUMOUS ESSAYS BY THOREAU.

MR. F. B. SANBORN has edited and brought out through a Boston publisher a thin volume of Henry David Thoreau's writings entitled "The Service," the discovery of which he thus describes in the introduction: "When some twenty years ago there were sent to me from the portfolios of Emerson papers by different friends of ours, I found among them an essay of twenty-two full manuscript pages, in the familiar script of Thoreau, tied together with knots of faded pink ribbon, like his college commencement 'part,' but with no numbering of the pages. If made up, as it probably was (according to Thoreau's constant custom), from his journals, the fact can not be well ascertained, so many of the entries before 1841 having been destroyed or lost."

From certain data that the editor gives, we learn that Emerson desired to see the manuscript published, and that Margaret Fuller declined it. We quote further from Mr. Sanborn:

"A date was added in pencil by Thoreau to this manuscript, which, written in ink and wholly in his handwriting, was sent to Margaret Fuller, then editing *The Dial*, in its first year. Its first number had appeared in July, 1840, and contained two contributions by Thoreau—the poem 'Sympathy,' written a year before, and a short essay on Persius, the Stoic satirist. This much longer contribution was held by Miss Fuller until December 1, 1840, and finally refused, in these terms: 'Last night's second reading only confirms my impression from the first. The essay is rich in thoughts, and I should be pained not to meet it again. But, then, the thoughts seem to me so out of their natural order that I can not read it through without pain. I never once feel myself in a stream of thought, but seem to hear the grating of tools on the mosaic. It is true, as Mr. Emerson says, that essays not to be compared with this have found their way into *The Dial*. But then, these are more unassuming in their tone, and have an air of quiet good-breeding, which induces us to permit their presence. Yours is so rugged that it ought to be commanding.'

"It appears, then, that Emerson desired its publication; yet, when it came into his hands (it seems never to have been returned to Thoreau), he did not insert it in *The Dial* when its sole editor; and from him it came to me, long after Thoreau's death. What Miss Fuller says of it had much truth, and so had her remarks on Thoreau's genius in a letter written some months later:

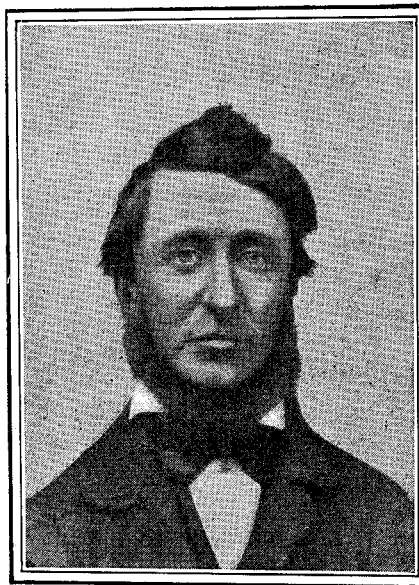
"He is healthful, rare, of open eye, ready hand, and noble scope. He sets no limits to his life, nor to the invasions of na-

ture; he is not wilfully pragmatical, ascetic, or fantastical. But . . . thought lies too detached; truth is seen too much in detail; there is a want of fluent music.'"

Three essays comprise the brief work, the first on courage, the second on music, the last on heroic living. They are in Thoreau's later transcendental style, that was much affected at that time by the literary circles to which he belonged. The following passage is a good example of the style and thought:

"The brave man is the elder son of creation, who has stepped buoyantly into his inheritance, while the coward, who is the younger, waiteth patiently until he decease. He rides as wide of this earth's gravity as a star, and by yielding incessantly to

all the impulses of the soul, is constantly drawn upward and becomes a fixed star. His bravery deals not so much in resolute action, as healthy and assured rest; its palmy state is a staying at home and compelling alliance in all directions. So stands his life to heaven, as some fair sunlit tree against the Western horizon, and by sunrise is planted on some Eastern hill, to glisten in the first rays of dawn. The brave man braves nothing, nor knows he of his bravery. He is that sixth champion against



HENRY DAVID THOREAU.

Thebes whom, when the proud devices of the rest have been recorded, the poet describes as 'bearing a full-orbed shield of solid brass,'

'But there was no device upon its circle,
For not to seem just but to be is his wish.'

He does not present a gleaming edge to ward off harm, for that will oftenest attract the lightning; but rather is the all-pervading ether, which the lightning does not strike but purify. So is the profanity of his companion as a flash across the face of the sky, which lights up and reveals its serene depths. Earth can not shock the heavens, but its dull vapor and foul smoke make a bright cloud spot in the ether, and anon the sun, like a cunning artificer, will cut and paint it, and set it for a jewel in the breast of the sky."

Thoreau's philosophy of good and evil may be inferred from the following extract:

"If you let a single ray of light through the shutter, it will go on diffusing itself without limit till it enlighten the world; but the shadow that was never so wide at first, as rapidly contracts till it comes to naught. The shadow of the moon, when it passes nearest the sun, is lost in space ere it can reach our earth to eclipse it. Always the System shines with uninterrupted light; for as the sun is so much larger than any planet, no shadow can travel far into space. We may bask always in the light of the System, always may step back out of the shade. No man's shadow is as large as his body, if the rays make a right angle with the reflecting surface. Let our lives be passed under the equator, with the sun in the meridian. There is no ill which may not be dissipated like the dark, if you let in a stronger light upon it. Overcome evil with good. Practise no such narrow economy as they whose bravery amounts to no more than a farthing candle, before which most objects cast a shadow wider than themselves."

The transcendentalism of this relic may be seen from the relation Thoreau describes between music and virtue:

"There is as much music in the world as virtue. In a world of

peace and love music would be the universal language, and men greet each other in the fields in such accents as a Beethoven now utters at rare intervals from a distance. All things obey music as they obey virtue. It is the herald of virtue. It is God's voice. In it are centripetal and centrifugal forces. The universe needed only to hear a divine melody, that every star might fall into its proper place, and assume its true sphericity. It entails a surpassing affluence on the meanest thing; riding over the heads of sages, and soothing the din of philosophy. When we listen to it we are so wise that we need not to know. All sounds, and, more than all, silence, do life and drum for us. The least creaking doth whet all our senses, and emits a tremulous light, like the aurora borealis, over things. As polishing expresses the vein in marble, and the grain in wood, so music brings out what of heroic lurks anywhere. It is either a sedative or a tonic to the soul."

We quote in conclusion what may be thought the best passage in this work—Thoreau's idealization of individual life as the greatest work of art:

"Every stroke of the chisel must enter our own flesh and bone; he is a mere idolater and apprentice to art who suffers it to grate dully on marble. For the true art is not merely a sublime consolation and holiday labor, which the gods have given to sickly mortals; but such a masterpiece as you may imagine a dweller on the tablelands of Central Asia might produce, with three-score and ten years for canvas, and the faculties of a man for tools; a human life; wherein you might hope to discover more than the freshness of Guido's Aurora, or the mild light of Titian's landscape—no bald imitation nor even rival of nature, but rather the restored original of which she is the reflection. For such a masterpiece as this, whole galleries of Greece and Italy are a mere mixing of colors and preparatory quarrying of marble."

SUCCESS AND FAILURE OF DUMAS THE ELDER.

AUTHORITIES differ as to the year of the birth of Alexandre Dumas, some giving the year 1802, some the year following. If the former date be accepted, the hundredth anniversary of his birth occurred this month—a circumstance that has evoked some reestimates of the man's career.

Mr. Francis Henry Gribble, the English novelist, writing in *The Fortnightly Review* (July), classifies Dumas as a man that was "more interesting than his books," tho he considers the books entertaining in a high degree. Mr. Gribble says:

"His loudest boast—and he never hesitated to boast loudly—was that what he wrote was 'read.' He assumed—it can hardly be said that he argued—that what was read was not only readable but worth reading. He was quite incapable of drawing subtle distinctions between a great man of letters and a great popular entertainer; and he was probably the greatest popular entertainer that the world has ever seen. Young and old among his contemporaries felt the spell alike. There is a story of a Spanish boy at school in Paris, who cried to be sent back to Spain in order that he might finish reading a translation of 'Les Trois Mousquetaires.' De Villemessant tells us in his memoirs that he himself was so absorbed in 'Monte Christo' that he woke his wife in the small hours to tell her that Edmond Dantès had escaped from the Château d'If. There is no need of any further witness to tell us that Dumas's books are interesting."

But the man himself is far more interesting; "a fiction founded upon fact or a fact that serves as the foundation of a legend":

"He swaggered through life like a Porthos of the period; and his career exhibits all the magic of romance, rounded off by the pathos of the real. Michelet, in a memorable phrase, said that he was not a man, but one of the forces of nature; and there certainly was much in his manner of life that suggested a flood, an eruption, or an earthquake. But an alternative metaphor would be permissible. He may also suggest the strong man who strives against the laws of nature, and almost conquers them by his titanic energy, but has to succumb at last for lack of staying power.

"To depict Dumas, however, by comparing him with other men is hard. One might compare him with a dozen men, carefully selected for the purpose, and still find that the picture was incomplete. One may speak of him, for instance, as a dissolute Sir Walter Scott, a magnified non-natural George Augustus Sala, a literary Baron Grant, a Henri Mürger with a talent for getting on; but the analogies do not help one very far. Dumas was all these things, but he was a good many other things as well. He combined the genius which is inspiration with the genius which is the power of taking pains. In a sense he combined temperance with excess, since he always took water with his wine, tho he squandered his substance on loose women. He was sometimes a dandy, and sometimes an unkempt Bohemian, but always non-moral, and always a megalomaniac. And whatever he was, he was more intensely and violently than other men."

The impression made by Dumas in London is thus set forth:

"Imagine London bowing down and doing homage to a novelist who dressed himself up in the uniform of a volunteer colonel and appeared in public with his breast covered with decorations, procured heaven knew whence or how, and throwing real generals and even royal princes into the shade by the dazzling glitter of these embellishments. Imagine London Society eagerly accepting invitations to the country house of a novelist who had several mistresses openly living with him there, and who was just as likely as not to sit down to dinner with his guests in shirt-sleeves and slippers, with an unbuttoned flannel shirt displaying the contour of his brawny chest. The thing is, of course, unthinkable. But this is exactly how Dumas behaved (tho it is only a partial and incomplete account of his behavior), and Paris paid its court to him. First the Duc d'Orléans and then the Duc de Montpensier were his personal friends. No harm befell him when he took an actress who was well known to be his mistress to a court ball to which she had not been invited. When he afterward married the lady, Chateaubriand acted as his best man. As for the attitude of the rest of the world, let De Villemessant speak: 'He chose the party he would go to,' writes this chronicler, 'as he would choose his theater or his newspaper; and when it was whispered in Paris, "Dumas is going to such and such a house this evening," there was always a throng at the door like the crowd at the entrance of the playhouse.'"

The manner in which he turned out his "forty-five plays and two hundred and ninety-eight 'divers works'" is described:

"He often had as many as four serial stories appearing simultaneously, and he published no fewer than sixty volumes in a single year. It was a colossal achievement—too colossal to be credible. The outcry arose among his enemies that he was putting his name to other men's work, and so committing a fraud upon the public.

"This question of the extent of Dumas's indebtedness to his collaborators is one of the standing puzzles of literary history. He certainly had collaborators—Maquet, Mallafille, Gérard de Nerval, and some others—whose names never appeared on the title-pages of his books; and he appears to have paid them liberally. The story goes that he kept a bowl of money on the mantelpiece from which they helped themselves to what they wanted. The important question, however, is not what Dumas gave his collaborators, but what he got from them; and on that point furious controversy has raged. In the course of a debate in the Chamber on a motion to censure a minister for providing him with public money to go on a 'mission' to Algeria, a speaker referred to him offensively as a 'well-known contractor for serial stories—*entrepreneur de feuilletons*.' He replied with epigrams: 'The man of genius does not steal, he conquers,' and 'I have my collaborators as Napoleon had his marshals.' No doubt both insult and retort contained a portion of the truth. . . .

"No *raconteur* ever more consistently and conscientiously observed the rule that it is the duty of every man to leave a story better than he found it. He did not want stories which symbolized obscure or profound truths of philosophy; he wanted stories full of incidents and surprises, exhibiting violent conflicts of the elementary passions. Such stories—stories at all events which were there or thereabouts—could be brought to him by any clever young man. The clever young man could even write the story out for him—especially if he had first discussed it with him—in a style which was at least a respectable imitation of his own. It

remained for Dumas to raise the story to the *n*th and give the style its individual distinction. This, after all, is only what happens in the offices of newspapers, which read, when they are published, as if one man had written the whole of them. The late Mr. Hutton, no doubt, collaborated in this way with a good many contributors to *The Spectator*. • Mr. Frederick Greenwood is said to have given many a similar *coup de main* to the work of the staff of *The St. James's Gazette*. The halfpenny papers, at the present time, retain 'fiction editors' whose duty is not merely to select serials, but to design them, to examine designs for them, and to touch them up and make them 'suitable for our readers.' Dumas was a 'fiction editor' who was also a man of genius. . . . There certainly were times when he recast the whole story, introducing new scenes and new characters, expanding a paragraph into a chapter, and a short story into a long novel. There were also times when, being tired, or indolent, or occupied with the business of pleasure, he altered little, but sent the work to the printer pretty much as it came to him. Sometimes the idea was his own and the detail was another's; sometimes he was satisfied to appropriate idea and detail both. Hence, no doubt, the inequality of the work he signed. Some of it is the best work of its kind that any one ever wrote; some of it is only 'there or thereabouts'; some of it is so bad that its author, after he had achieved his European reputation, knew the pain of being 'declined with thanks.'

The article concludes with this interesting estimate:

"It is a tragically interesting career. There is more of drama in it than in the most dramatic of his writings, dramatic as these are at their best. The works do not seem so great to-day as they seemed when they were written. If they have founded a school, it is not a school of great writers. Dumas's principal disciples are certain English historical novelists who are more fashionable than important, and certain French *feuilletonists* who have imitated his tricks without inheriting his genius, and do not count in the literature of their country. But his life is a real drama which loses none of its significance through the lapse of time. Here, at least, we have the true story of a titanic conflict. On the one hand we have the man of genius proudly defying all the conventional decencies of the social order, and trusting to genius, unsupported by any force of character, to pull him through; on the other hand we have the patient, untiring social forces biding their time and taking their terrible revenge. The collapse has been compared to the breaking up of an empire; and the story is like the story of Napoleon, transferred to the field of literary and social life. The works have survived the wreck, as the Code Napoleon has survived it; but the man, in each case, went under because he aspired to 'make circumstances' instead of seizing them."

THE "BOOMING" OF NOVELS.

ROBERT BONNER is said to have "set the pace" in the matter of advertising stories when, more than a generation ago, he expended the then unprecedented sum of twenty thousand dollars in "booming" Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.'s "Gunmaker of Moscow." *The Commercial Advertiser* is of the opinion that this kind of business has been so greatly overdone of late, in the matter of pushing novels into public notice, that the inevitable reaction has now taken place. It says (July 5):

"The most interesting phase of the book-business at the present time is represented by the undoubted fact that no one book of any sort is now enjoying an extraordinary sale. This is an assertion that could not have been made with truth at any previous time within the past five years. Ever since 'David Harum' began its phenomenal career as a 'seller,' there has always been some book, and often there have been three or four books so much in vogue that for the moment the publishers could hardly manage to supply the demand. Presses were kept running day and night; the binderies hummed with excitement; and the book-shops offered the favorite of the moment, not by the dozen or the score, but in great mountains heaped up to gorge the public who were buying sometimes at the rate of thirty or forty thousand copies a month. This sort of thing continued steadily throughout the period mentioned, first one book and

then another coming up into a phenomenal popularity and then giving place to an equally popular successor."

Every publisher of note had his turn at this, and the brilliant successes achieved led to much study on the part of both publishers and critics of the reasons for this new and abnormal condition:

"Some said that it was due to the cheaper processes employed in the manufacture of books, which lowered the price and thus brought them within the means of every one. This was hardly an adequate explanation; for the particular sort of books which attained these spectacular sales were little if any cheaper than they had been hitherto. Others thought that the American reading public had become immensely increased by the spread of education and that the book-sales were a witness to the fact. This explanation also failed to satisfy the mind; since the demand was not for books in general and for books representing diversified departments of literature, but it was confined to light fiction and, within that sphere, to certain special novels. A few amiable optimists tried to persuade themselves and others that the real cause was the high merit of contemporary novelists as compared with those who used to write. They said that whereas in former days a great novelist appeared only once in a quarter of a century, our Golden Age was giving birth to new writers every year, equal if not superior to the great ones of the past. This doctrine, however, while it was popular in Indiana, never took much hold upon critical minds elsewhere; and its serious expression was mainly confined to publishers' advertisements. Finally, it was claimed that the great sales of particular books were effected by strenuous, ingenious, and persistent advertising; in other words, by 'booming' reduced to something that resembled an exact science.

"This last hypothesis has, on the whole, been generally accepted, and it certainly contains more truth than any of the others. Publishers have picked out some one novel from their entire list and have concentrated all their efforts upon pushing it into an enormous circulation. This was all very well and, in fact, entirely legitimate so long as they selected a book which had some merits of its own to justify the advertising and to satisfy the public expectation. Indeed, the early books which experienced the boom were distinctly readable if nothing more. 'David Harum' in many ways was very well worth while. So was 'The Bonnie Brier Bush,' and so were Miss Mary Johnston's first success and Mr. Major's Tudor story and Mr. Tarkington's delicately executed little romance of 'Monsieur Beaucaire.'"

The speculative tendency among publishers was fostered by these successes, which led to experiments with books that had little more than the advertising to commend them. "Stupid books, crude books, books that were utterly flat, and without a single interesting or attractive feature, were puffed and praised with the most extravagant forms of eulogy in announcements whose adjectives might have been borrowed from a circus poster."

The collapse of the "booming" business, this authority holds, will be a gain distinctly benefiting not only the readers, but quite as surely the publishers also:

"The result to-day is that the public cares little or nothing about this kind of commendation, and they are falling back upon the good old plan of listening to the counsel of disinterested critics and to the advice of their own judicious friends. . . . Take any of the 'best book lists' published in our leading literary magazines, and you will notice that the reports from each locality differ perceptibly from those of every other locality—a fact which proves that readers of books are beginning to do their own selection and to think and judge a little for themselves.

"That this result is exceedingly desirable from an esthetic and literary point of view is a statement that needs no demonstration. That it must be almost equally desirable from the publishers' point of view ought likewise to be obvious."

It is reported that Hamlin Garland is at work upon a play whose scene will be laid in Colorado and among whose characters the traditional cow-boys and miners will figure.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

COLOR-MAKING BACTERIA.

THE micro-organisms are interesting out of all proportion to their size, and not the least interesting phase of their existence is that described in an article in *La Nature* (June 14), by M. Henri Coupin. M. Coupin treats especially of the coloring matters produced by bacteria, some of which are noteworthy for their brilliancy and others for their chemical or physiological peculiarities. Says M. Coupin:

"A large number of bacteria produce coloring matter, sometimes very vivid. . . . There are two cases; in one, the most numerous, the pigment remains inside the elements that manufacture it; thus the bacteria themselves are colored. In the other, the pigment spreads, as it is produced, into the surrounding medium, and this has the characteristic color, while the bacteria themselves are pale or even colorless. Thus the *Bacillus fluorescens* and others are nearly white, while they color the culture medium green."

Every species, we are told, has its particular color; one is citron yellow; another golden; many are brilliant red; one at least is pink; the bacillus of blue milk is sky-blue; others are respectively greenish-blue, violet, and brown. The characteristic discharges of many diseases owe their color to the microbes that produce them. Says M. Coupin:

"The nature of all these pigments is imperfectly known. We only know that there are great differences among them. Most seem to belong to the group of lipochromes; that is, they are in combination with fatty substances.

"All these microbes make their coloring matter as well in darkness as in light, provided they have oxygen at their disposal. The chemical nature of the surrounding medium seems to have an influence on the brightness of their hues. Heat appears to be unfavorable to the production of the pigments. . . .

"The best known of these chromogenic [color-forming] bacilli is *Bacillus prodigiosus*, whose beautiful red colonies often appear on food-stuffs; bread, for example. To it also are to be attributed the spots of 'blood' sometimes found on communion wafers and once supposed to be of miraculous origin—'prodigies'; whence the name. . . . The *Bacillus prodigiosus* sometimes attacks a whole bakery; in 1843 large quantities of a bread intended for the army were thus attacked and became red. It also attacks wheat and rots it.

"Not less celebrated is the *Bacillus syncyanus*, to which is due the appearance of 'blue milk.' On the surface are seen blue spots which spread in the cream as it rises; the butter made with it is greenish and has a disagreeable rancid odor. . . . The microbe is killed by a temperature of 60° [140° F.], and it is harmless to men or animals. . . .

"The *Bacillus polychromogenes* deserves notice from its property, discovered by Macé and Thiry, of easily producing, at the ordinary temperature, without special chemical or physical action, various colors. On its usual media it gives, but with unequal frequency, blue, violet, red, green, yellow, and various spectral shades. Besides these, on solid media are often seen masses of crystalline formations of a beautiful indigo blue. . . . It is found in the water of wells and conduits. . . .

"A yellow bacillus is frequently met with in the air. . . . Another sometimes appears in boiled milk, to which it communicates its color. All these species belong to the genus *Bacillus*, which is characterized by rod-like forms. We find similar instances among the micrococci, which have rounded elements. For instance, there is the rose-colored micrococcus, very common in the air, which often forms little red buttons, sometimes raised in the center; the orange micrococcus, one of the most common aerial species; the yellow micrococcus, which is often seen on potatoes, and the blue micrococcus, met with on boiled potatoes exposed to the air. . . .

"Special mention should be made of the purple pigment of the bacteria grouped by Winogradsky under the name of sulfobacteria, but placed by some cryptogamists in the class of algæ. They are colored in their protoplasm itself with bacteriopurpurine, whose properties are thus set forth by M. Jean Friedel:

"Bacteriopurpurine is of a bluish- or brownish-purple, according to circumstances. . . . It is protoplasmic like chlorophyll [the green coloring matter of vegetation] and, like it, has the property of causing the phenomena of assimilation. The coloring matter of the red, blue, and brown algæ has not this property; they assimilate only by virtue of the chlorophyll that is mixed with their characteristic colors. Other bacterial pigments, too, . . . are absolutely inert; they seem to be rather products of disassimilation. . . .

"The purple bacteria are all sensitive to light. . . . In darkness they are immobile and remain grouped in masses. In the light they are lively. In constant and prolonged illumination the movement is generally in direct proportion to the luminous intensity. . . . Speaking broadly, the action is more intense as the aeration is less perfect, which leads us to think naturally that the light acts by modifying the gaseous exchanges. . . .

"The different radiations do not have the same influence on the purple bacteria. If we throw a spectrum on the field of a microscope on which a culture is being observed, the bacteria will group themselves in masses whose positions correspond exactly with the absorption bands of bacteriopurpurine. . . . It is thus seen that the only radiations utilizable by the purple bacteria are those that can be absorbed by their coloring matter.

"It remains to be shown how this light that the organisms in question seek so actively is of use to them, but it seems natural to think that we have here some process resembling the assimilative action of chlorophyll."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A RACE WITH AN ELEVATOR.

ON July 1 last the New York daily papers told how a man had fallen six stories through an elevator-shaft at the new Hanover Bank building in New York City, and yet had escaped with slight injuries. A writer in *The American Machinist* (July 10) analyzes the case and shows how this seeming miracle could come to pass. Says the writer:

"He [the workman] was on the tenth floor, and as the elevator passed him he was apparently drawn after it by the suction caused by its passing. At any rate, he fell after it and overtook it at the fourth floor, having fallen six stories. His fellow-workmen rushed to the elevator, expecting to find nothing but the mangled remains of a man; but on the contrary they found him in the possession of full consciousness and uninjured except for a cut on his head and a bad shaking-up.

"For a man to thus fall six stories without serious injury seems at first sight incredible, but it is easily explained. The elevator passed him at a smart velocity, while he began falling from a state of rest. For a time the elevator went faster than he did and the distance between them increased. His velocity, however, kept on increasing, while that of the elevator did not. Presently, he was going as fast as the elevator and then faster, and, with his velocity constantly increasing, he soon overtook the elevator which, in the mean time, had fallen six stories from the point where it passed him. The force with which he struck the elevator was obviously that due to the velocity destroyed by the elevator, that is to the difference in the velocities at the moment he reached it, and it is easy to show roughly what this was, and, calculating back from this, to show the height of his virtual fall—that is, the height from which, had he fallen upon a stationary surface, the results as regards injury to himself would have been the same as in the actual case, and the result is rather surprising. For this purpose nothing more than a knowledge of the laws of falling bodies is necessary."

Assuming that the distance "between joints" was 12 feet and that, therefore, in falling six stories the man traveled 72 feet, the writer calculates, with the aid of the usual mechanical formulæ, that his velocity when he struck the elevator was 68.1 feet per second and that he took 2.11 seconds to fall this distance. As the car had descended the same distance in the same time, but at a uniform rate, its velocity was 34.1 feet per second. The man's effective velocity as he struck the elevator was therefore 68.1 — 34.1, or 34 feet per second. The height that would give

this velocity in a fall on a stationary surface is found by calculation to be 17.9 feet. To quote again:

"That is to say, the fall, measured by its violence, was not from a height of 72 feet but from 17.9 feet. It would probably be hard to convince the man that he really fell less than 18 feet, and if told so he would probably say that he knows better and with a knowledge that is superior to mere 'figgers'; but appearances are sometimes deceptive, and this is a case of that kind."

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

THE fifty-first meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was held in Pittsburg, Pa., from June 28 to July 3. This meeting, *Science* reports, was fairly typical of the general development of the Association during the last few years, and went far toward realizing some of the more serious purposes of the organization. It says:

"The total number of members in attendance was 431, which places the meeting far up toward the head of the list, so far as this feature is to be taken into account, and the roll includes an

retiring president of the Association, Dr. C. S. Minot, called the first session to order on June 30 in Carnegie Music Hall, and introduced the new president, Prof. Asaph Hall, the eminent astronomer, who presided at all the ensuing sessions. At the close of the meeting the following officers were chosen for next year:

President—Dr. Ira Remsen, Johns Hopkins University.

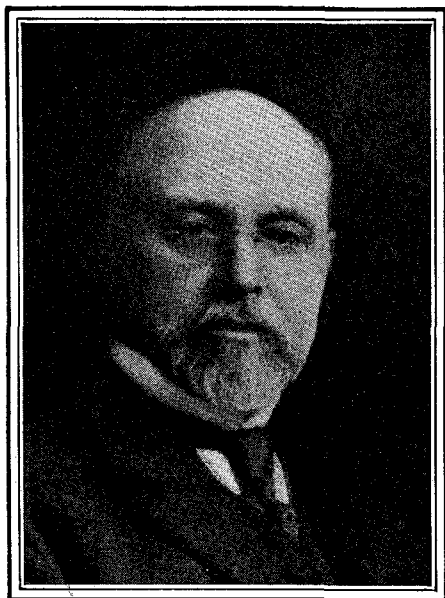
General Secretary—H. B. Ward, University of Nebraska.

Secretary of Council—Ch. Wardell Stiles, of Washington.

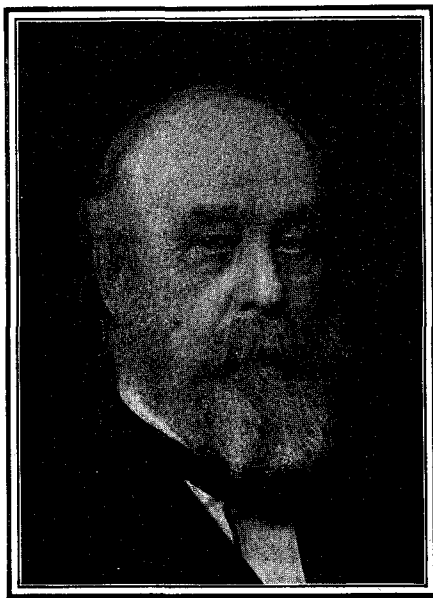
Vice-Presidents—Section A, George B. Halsted, Austin, Tex.; B, E. F. Nichols, Dartmouth College, N. H.; C, Charles Baskerville, Chapel Hill, N. C.; D, C. A. Waldo, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; E, W. M. Davis, Harvard; F, C. W. Hargitt, Syracuse, N. Y.; G, F. V. Coville, Washington; H, G. M. Dorsey, Chicago; I, H. T. Newcomb, Philadelphia.

The permanent secretary and treasurer are elected every five years. Dr. L. O. Howard, Washington, continues in the former office, and Prof. R. S. Woodward, New York, in the latter. Dr. Remsen, the president-elect, is one of the most eminent American chemists, and has recently been elected to the presidency of Johns Hopkins University.

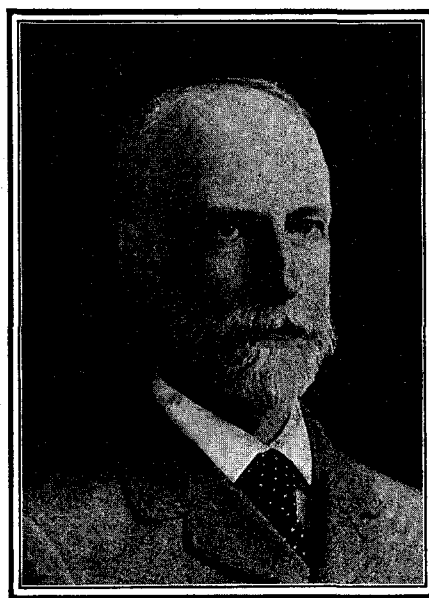
The next meeting of the Association will be held at Washing-



DR. IRA REMSEN,
President-elect.



DR. ASAPH HALL,
President.



DR. C. S. MINOT,
Retiring President.

unusual proportion of the worthiest names among American men of science. Especially large attendance in physics, chemistry, mechanics, and engineering may be attributed to the opportunity afforded the members of inspecting the great number of manufacturing establishments in and about Pittsburg, which exhibit some of the most modern and interesting examples of the applications of the branches in question. This feature of the meeting was most fully exploited by the local committee, about fifty excursions having been arranged, some of which entailed the charter and use of large river steamers for an entire day. The arrangements for the excursions and for the general entertainment of the members were on a larger scale than anything attempted at recent meetings of the Association, the local committee having collected and at its disposal a fund of \$9,000 for this purpose.

"A census of the papers read before the several sections and affiliated societies shows that 320 papers and addresses were given, in addition to the various lectures by the presiding officers of these organizations and the other special lectures in the evening sessions, which would probably bring the total up to nearly 350."

Simultaneously with the main meeting, various affiliated societies met in Pittsburg. *Science* tells us that the number and size of these is continually increasing, and that two more societies have joined their ranks, namely, the American Anthropologic Association and the National Geographic Society. The

ton, D. C., December 29, 1902, to January 3, 1903, and will be the first held during the newly arranged convocation week as arranged and agreed to by more than fifty of the more prominent American universities."

The Mind-Cure for Alcoholism.—Curing a drunkard by putting physic in his drink is an old and frequently successful form of treatment. "If at the same time," says *The Hospital*, referring to this trick, "one could instil into the drunkard's mind a deep and undoubting conviction that any reversion to drinking habits will be attended by the direst consequences, this belief also, so long as it lasted, would clearly be a direct incentive to prolonged abstinence." It continues as follows:

"Just as signing the pledge will keep many a man from that 'first glass' which in so many cases leads straight to a wild orgie, so may the belief that alcohol is dangerous to him act as an effectual check, and preserve him from starting again on his downward path. Moreover, we can quite understand that if, while this little hocus-pocus is being performed upon him, he is made to take some medicine or undergo some wonderful process by which he is assured that he will be cured, he will be still further strengthened in his determination, for faith in physic seems ineradicable from the human mind. Hence, altho no one can doubt that certain 'cures' for inebriety of which one hears a good

deal are based upon deceit, we do not want to throw doubt upon the statement that in certain cases they have helped alcoholics to throw off their evil habits, at any rate for a time. When, however, we are told that these cures which depend upon the use of certain secret remedies have a power for good which is not possessed by those used by orthodox physicians, it is time to inquire how these vaunted remedies are administered, and if, as we are assured is the case in some instances, while the medicines given are being represented as of wonderful efficacy, the alcohol taken by the patient is being doctored in such a way as to create nausea and a consequent disgust for alcohol, then it must be broadly stated that the whole affair is a piece of charlatanism."

SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS OF A CARD GAME.

THE most fascinating games to the ordinary man are those that combine chance and skill in almost equal degree. The pure game of chance—the gambler's game—gives unhealthy excitement and is generally disapproved; that of pure skill like chess is too exhausting for most persons. Besides, in a contest of pure skill—mind against mind—there is no room for those little accidents that are all the time occurring in every-day life, and which we must learn how to meet and surmount if we wish to succeed. These are represented in a game by such elements of chance as it may contain. Hence the popularity of the ordinary card game when chance and skill are both factors. A French mathematician, M. A. Badoureau, has been subjecting a very simple game—one of the ordinary varieties of "solitaire" or "patience"—to analysis. The absence of an opponent here makes the surmounting of such obstacles as chance interposes the feature of the game. Simple as it is, M. Badoureau finds that some elements have to be taken into account that defy mathematical treatment, and he is reduced to guesswork. In the first place, here is the description of the game selected for treatment. Almost every one has tried it, or something like it:

"Divide two packs of 52 cards each into 26 piles.

"Turn face-upward the 26 top cards.

"Place each turned card on a turned card of next higher value and of the same color.

"Turn immediately the top card of a pile when it is not turned. Remove the aces, as they appear.

"Remove each turned card and place it on a card already removed of next lower value and of the same suit.

"The trial is successful when all the cards have been removed and arranged in 8 series running from ace to king.

"The success of the game depends:

"(1) On the chance arrangement of the 104 cards at starting;

"(2) On the skill of the player;

"(3) On the chance that often determines the particular operation chosen from all those at the player's disposal."

Taking up the initial arrangements that are essentially different, M. Badoureau calculates that their number is represented by 589, followed by 102 significant figures and by 18 zeros; in other words, there are 589 *novemtrigintillions* of possible combinations. Of these initial arrangements, the only ones that will make success absolutely impossible are the following:

(1) A king covers two identical cards of his own suit;

(2) Two kings of the same suit, placed in two different piles, have under them two cards of the same suit as themselves.

An approximate calculation shows that the probability of the first event is 4 per cent. and that of the second 54 per cent.; but one hundred actual trials showed only two occurrences of the former and 27 of the latter.

There are also what the author calls relative impossibilities; that is, initial arrangements which, in connection with some chance occurrence, may make failure certain. For instance, a king may be above a queen of his own suit, at the close of the game. The total probability of such chances is very difficult to

calculate, but the author estimates it at 20 per cent. Thus we have:

		Per cent.
Impossibilities	absolute { 1st case.....	2-4
	{ 2d case.....	27-54
	{ others.....	20
Possibilities.....		40-50

The total should, of course, foot up to 100 if the percentages were accurate. M. Badoureau thinks that they show, at any rate, that there are no cases of absolute impossibility, outside of the two that he has investigated. The author deduces thirteen rules for the guidance of a player of this sort of solitaire. Some of them are obvious; others include the following:

"Try not to waste piles by placing or retiring single turned cards.

"Discharge preferably those piles under which there are the greatest number of cards not turned.

"Build up preferably piles under which there are the fewest cards not turned.

"Try not to make cards unavailable by covering them with unavailable cards.

"In withdrawing cards choose long suits in preference to short ones."

One of the thoughts suggested by this elaborate mathematical treatment of a simple game is that a similar treatment of a more elaborate game—whist, for instance—would be practically impossible. And it becomes easy to see how, in the case of a game like chess, every combination of moves, tho it inevitably points toward either success or failure, is no more amenable to general mathematical treatment than are, for instance, such actions in a man's life as bear upon the success or failure of his career.

THE WASTE OF NATURAL GAS.

OUR grandchildren, carefully husbanding the treasures that nature offers them, will probably wonder how we, in our day, could have been so criminally wasteful of them. Our waste in many cases has not yet brought us to want; but in one conspicuous instance it has done so in this country, and the moral should be easy to read, tho we do not seem to be profiting by it. The appearance, wasteful use, and disappearance of natural gas should be a warning to us. Says an editorial writer in *Engineering News*:

"Only a few years ago, when natural gas first came into extensive use as a fuel, there was a general impression that the supply was inexhaustible. No one paid any attention to the warnings of geologists that the porous rocks in which the gas was stored would soon discharge all their contents. Instead, the newspapers gave wide currency to the deliverances of pseudo-scientists, who propounded the comforting theory that the gas was being evolved as fast as it was being used. So the use and waste of the new fuel went merrily on, and the waste was probably greater than the use. It was burned under boilers and for a hundred uses where coal would have answered just as well. It was blown to waste from street torches that burned night and day. In this manner a very few years sufficed to exhaust most of the available deposits of this wonderful fuel. Had it been reserved for domestic use and for the special manufacturing uses in which it possesses large advantages over any other fuel, such as the production of glass and fine pottery, the supply might have been made to serve for a half-century or more, and have been of inestimable benefit to mankind. As it was, the crazy speculation which followed the discovery of natural gas in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, and the losses which resulted from capital invested on the theory that the supply was to be permanent, go far to offset all the benefit that the world realized from its utilization.

"Is the world any the wiser for its experience? Does the public have any appreciation of the poverty under which future generations will labor because of our present prodigal waste of the gifts of nature? We fear the answer must be in the negative.

"Even as we write, there lies before us a description of a plant

for manufacturing lampblack in West Virginia. Nine natural gas-wells have been driven, and their production, amounting to 4,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day, is burned in such a manner as to deposit the carbon in the form of an impalpable soot, which is used for coloring cement mortar. Possibly the product is a trifle finer and better than that which could be produced from the combustion of a coarser fuel; but does it not seem a pity to use up the small remaining stocks of natural gas for such a purpose? Doubtless at present these wells are too far from any centers of population to permit the gas to be used for domestic purposes, or even for a high grade of manufactures; but the growth of population may change all that in a few years.

"It seems to us that such incidents as these, or the present object-lesson which is being given of the dependence of civilization on coal, must set thoughtful men questioning whether there is not some radical defect in our systems of law.

"In our eagerness to defend the liberty of the individual and the rights of private property, have we not overlooked the larger rights of society as a whole? Is the plan so long followed, of turning over the gifts of nature as private property to the first one who seizes possession of them, necessarily the best for our present civilization, even if it was best when population was sparse and customs and laws were crude?"

CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS.

THE thirteenth session of the International Congress of Americanists, consisting of students, from all parts of the world, of American archeology and ethnology, will be held in New York on October 20-25 of this year. In commenting on this meeting *The American Antiquarian* says, speaking of the relics of native life that are preserved in museums in all parts of the country:

"The sad fact is apparent that the living representatives of the race or races whose hands have molded and fashioned these relics are so far removed from the Atlantic shores; the few fragments that are left are far beyond the Mississippi River, and present but a faint shadow of the peculiar form of culture which formerly prevailed.

"The mounds of the Mississippi valley are left in a dilapidated condition and scarcely represent the state of art and architecture which formerly prevailed. Still there are a few large mounds and a few village enclosures left in Ohio, Illinois, and a few effigies in Wisconsin, and a few fragments in Georgia and Mississippi left. The great Serpent Mound and Fort Ancient, the Cahokia Mound, are still standing. The Cliff Dwellings and Pueblos are in a fair state of preservation. The ruined cities of Mexico are fast going to ruin.

"Welcome will be extended to those who have taken up the study of American archeology, and every effort should be made to open to their view the wonderful things which are disclosed on this continent."

It is announced that all persons interested in the study of the archeology, ethnology, and early history of the two Americas may become members of the congress by signifying their desire to Marshall H. Saville, general secretary of the commission of organization, American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

Electrical Freaks.—The perpetual-motion crank who once haunted the mechanical field has now gone over to electricity, according to *The Electrical World and Engineer* (July 5). Instead of an automatic self-unbalancing fly-wheel, he now uses self-energized magnets, drawing a limitless supply of "juice" from the earth or air. Of other species of electrical crankism, the same paper goes on to speak as follows:

"Another old and valued friend, almost as venerable as the mother-in-law joke, is the solenoidal projectile. Sometimes it rises to the magnitude of a railway train like the Portelectric road of a dozen years ago, and again it dwindles to an electromagnetic rifle actuated by storage-batteries in the stock; but it is the same dear old plausible freak first and last and all the time. It bobbed up again quite recently in the alluring form of

a rifled cannon that spat out an endless stream of armor-piercing projectiles that would range thirty miles and make a Krupp steel plate look like an old-fashioned doughnut. This is interesting, but it is coming the game a bit strong. We would suggest to the next editor who feels tempted to use his long scissors on this particular item that he sit solemnly down in the privacy of his sanctum, send the office boy out for an old arithmetic, and figure out the output required for the generating station of an electromagnetic fort. It would make the Niagara station look like a liqueur glass alongside of a beer tun, and Ananias like an irresponsible amateur. Even the lamented Professor Keeley never had a happier inspiration. Yet another worthy competitor for immortality is the dynamo that lights the universe without any output to speak of, by shifting circuits so rapidly that the eye does not know it is cheated. We would not dare to say how many times within our memory this simple and beautiful scheme has been dragged out of retirement to browse upon the green-backs of the unwary."

Dangers of Tall Buildings.—Should skyscrapers be permitted on the retail streets of a city? According to W. S. Smith, the Chicago engineer, the beams and girders of the steel frames are quickly impaired by corrosion, and the skyscrapers are in danger of collapsing in a few years. Bearing this in mind and also the danger from seismic disturbance, *Popular Mechanics* (June 21) says:

"Tall department stores, many contend, should not be permitted under any conditions; for in these the loss of life would be appalling in the event of any accident during the busy hours. Six stories is considered a tall building on a retail street in Europe, and conservative men say that this should be the limit to the height of department stores in America. . . . If all the buildings were of this height, it is claimed, the street would have a more artistic appearance and there would be a chance for all the people to get out in case of fire or other accident."

The same paper reprints in this connection the following extract from Mr. Smith's speech already referred, made before the Chicago real estate board:

"Wherever sulfurous fumes come in contact with iron and steel very rapid corrosion takes place—so rapid that in instances where locomotives run frequently under a steel structure the fumes escaping from the smokestack have injured iron beams and girders to such an extent that they were unsafe in less than five years. A notable example of that kind was in the approach to the Eads bridge in St. Louis. I presume similar instances could be found in Chicago if a little care was taken to look them up. Any attempt to cover steel with perishable paints to prevent corrosion are worse than useless. Common oil paint will lose its efficacy within five years, in the mean time keeping the concrete from contact with the steel and so robbing the steel of the protection the lime in concrete would give."

Is Fasting Beneficial?—We are living in an age of fads, remarks *Good Health*, and as its opinion has been solicited in regard to the "fasting fad," it proceeds to give it (July) as follows:

"There is no particular advantage to be gained from going hungry. Hunger is the voice of nature telling us that the system needs food, and, like all of nature's warnings, should be heeded. To be sure, a great many, we might say the majority of people, eat too much as well as too often; but the entire abstinence from food is an exceptional remedy, if it is used at all. In cases where one's stomach is filled with germs it is far better to fast than to go on eating in the usual way; but even then it is not necessary, for one can get all the benefits of fasting and more, without the discomfiture, by subsisting, for a time, upon a fruit diet. In this way the germs are starved out, the fruit juice acting as a disinfectant. Usually one or two days of this kind of fasting is all that is needed, and it is not always necessary to use the fruit entirely alone even then. Some dry sterilized bread, such as zwieback or granose, may be taken with it without interfering with the purpose of the fast. It is really wonderful what can be accomplished by the use of fruit in ridding the digestive tract of germs."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHAT WILL THE CRITICS DO WITH PAUL?

LET the Gospel accounts of the resurrection of Jesus be given up as non-historical, there still remains the unquestionably historic and authentic testimony of Paul." This is the keynote of an article by Rev. Dr. William Cleaver Wilkinson, of Chicago University, in which he dwells upon the incalculable need the Christian Church has for Paul, as one whose testimony "no fiercest crucible fires of historical criticism can possibly in the least affect." Dr. Wilkinson (who writes in *The Homiletic Review*, June) does not think that this importance of Paul's testimony is adequately appreciated. He says:

"The cry, so rife everywhere about us, 'Back to Christ!' really means, from the lips of many who utter it, 'Away from Paul!'—nay, even, almost, 'Away with Paul!' With many zealously active and widely influential Christian teachers and writers the feeling has been growing stronger every day for now a decade of years or more that the Apostle Paul has too long been suffered to dominate, too exclusively, our conceptions of Christianity. The view has been propagating itself by boldly declaring itself that the proper way to regard Paul's writings is to regard them as setting forth, not authoritatively the true doctrines of Christ, but only as setting forth one great mind's own individual way of conceiving those doctrines. The doctrines themselves, it is urged, in their unadulterated purity, are to be sought in the words of the living Jesus, as those words are reported by the four evangelists, but especially by the three synoptic evangelists so called, Matthew, Mark, and Luke. The records of these historians, we are told, are to be carefully sifted; for the truth which they give is mingled with error—the error of imperfect report and imperfect transmission. Besides this, so we are further given to understand, there is the error, an uncertain amount, to which Jesus himself, as proved by his own admissions of ignorance on some points, was liable."

From this "pitiable state of hopeless incertitude," Paul rescues us by his witness to "a living, an ascended, a glorified Christ." It was for the sake of this service that Christ waited until after his resurrection and ascension before calling Paul to the apostleship. It is Paul alone who gives to Christ's preexistence and to his exaltation after death the proper prominence, making almost nothing, in comparison, of the Lord's earthly life. It was not upon Jesus as a man among men, but upon Jesus as supreme divine Lord over men that Paul laid commanding emphasis. Dr. Wilkinson continues:

"The Christian Church can not afford to obey the call 'Back to Christ!' if that call be understood to mean back to the earthly Christ of the Gospel histories, away from the heavenly Christ of the epistles of Paul. The tendency, now so strong and prevalent so widely, to deal with Jesus on severely 'scientific' principles of historical criticism, simply as a man who lived once in Palestine, and whose words and deeds were very imperfectly re-

ported by very ill-qualified biographers, biographers that must be halted with challenge at every point and not confidently relied upon, unless they all three happen to relate the same thing in the same way—I say all 'three,' not all four, because John is to a great extent discredited and counted out as not John, but another man by the name of John—this tendency, however it may suppose itself to be peculiarly loyal to Jesus, is, in deepest truth, the most specious and the most dangerous disloyalty to him that he has ever encountered in all the centuries since he finished the work on earth that was given him to do.

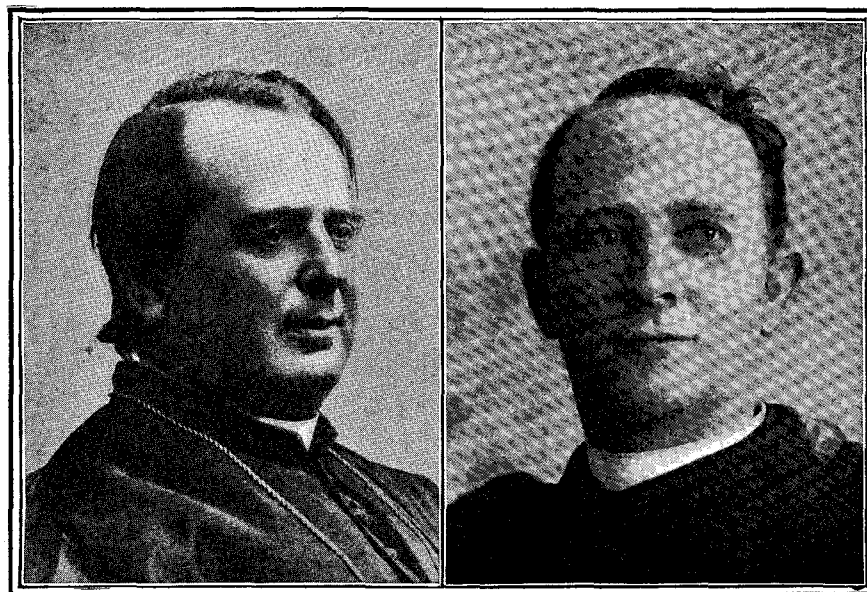
"Let it be duly considered, if Christ comes at length to be measured by this rule, the time will then not be distant when he will be still further reduced; and from being the preeminent, the ideal, the flawless man, will be found out to be at best a man not well enough known to deserve such distinction, and, at worst, a man shown to have had his limitations, his weaknesses, his infatigations, even his faults of temper in speech and in behavior, such as bring him down after all quite comfortably near the level of the better sort of average human nature."

In the opinion of Dr. Wilkinson, however, "nothing even conceivable, except the actual literal resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead, can account for the undoubtedly historical phenomenon of the Apostle Paul, his career, and his written words."

A PLEA FOR PUTTING HERETICS TO DEATH.

THE subject of putting heretics to death has recently engaged the attention of the German Reichstag and the German press. It was brought up in consequence of the arguments of Father de Luca, a Jesuit clergyman, "who," says the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), "advocates, as is well known, the punishment of heretics by death." The Clerical Center party was defending one of its measures in the Reichstag recently when the matter was dealt with. Deputy Sattler mentioned that Father de Luca advocated putting heretics to death "and employed the most amazing language." To this the Clerical deputy Spahn answered: "I doubt if de Luca's book contains such a proposition in the absolute sense that putting heretics to death is even theoretically justifiable." The Clerical *Kölnische Volkszeitung* says in reply: "Unfortunately, Dr. Spahn's doubt is not well founded, for Father de Luca categorically advocates punishing heretics with death." The work in which the clergyman emphasizes his views is entitled "Institutiones Juris Ecclesiastici Publici," and contains this paragraph:

"The church has established various punishments for heretics. . . . According to Tanner, the following is to be noted regarding the penalty of death: (1) The secular power, upon the church's order and authority, must inflict the death penalty upon heretics, from which penalty they may not be exempted after having been handed over to the secular arm; (2) this penalty is incurred not only by those who abandon the faith when adults, but even by those who are baptized yet grow in



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EDITORS OF RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS.—IV.

heresy with their mother's milk and persist in it; (3) this penalty, where received, is to be extended to all the lapsed, or, if they wish to return to the faith, then to all who are pertinacious after an admonition."

The Clerical German newspaper quotes this extract and proceeds as follows:

"Father de Luca, however, advocates the death penalty for heretics even in our own day, as he emphatically states in another place (page 142). . . . To uphold such politico-ecclesiastical views as were inculcated three hundred years ago evinces an almost incredible backwardness. Politico-ecclesiastical relations have so changed in the last three hundred years that it must be deemed sheer irrationalism to advance such doctrines in all seriousness. . . . We could wish, in the interest of the Jesuit order, that Father de Luca had met with adequate criticism in the *Civiltà Cattolica*, or some other organ of the Jesuits. It must be clear to friend and foe that the Society of Jesus does not stand for such doctrines and does not tolerate them in its bosom. Writers like De Luca are the worst enemies of the Jesuit order and of the Catholic Church."

The subject of putting heretics to death was recently debated in a spirited manner in the columns of the Roman Catholic *Tablet* (London). A member of the Jesuit clergy, Rev. Joseph Rickaby, wrote: "I believe the church would never countenance death for heresy nowadays." The question at issue was involved in a passage in the writings of Thomas Aquinas, the illustrious Roman Catholic scholar and saint. The passage is thus quoted in *The Tablet*:

"With regard to heretics two elements are to be considered, one element on their side and one on the part of the church. On their side is the sin whereby they have deserved, not only to be separated from the church by excommunication, but also to be banished from the world by death. For it is a much heavier offense to corrupt the faith, whereby the life of the soul is sustained, than to tamper with the coinage which is an aid to temporal life. Hence, if coiners and other malefactors are at once handed over by secular princes to a just death, much more may heretics, immediately they are convicted of heresy, be not only excommunicated, but also justly done to die. But on the part of the church is mercy in view of the conversion of them that err, and, therefore, she does not condemn at once, but 'after the first and second admonition,' as the apostle teaches (Titus iii. 10). After that, however, if the man is still found pertinacious, the church having no hope of his conversion, provides for the safety of others, cutting him off from the church by the sentence of excommunication, and further she leaves him to the secular tribunal to be exterminated from the world by death."

A correspondent of the Roman Catholic paper, Walter Cooksey, says in reference to this quotation:

"Father Rickaby in a note refers back to a previous question and note on page 328, in which St. Thomas distinguishes between 'unbelievers, some there are who have never received the faith, as Gentiles and Jews': these are by no means to be coerced by force. 'Other unbelievers there are who have at one time received the faith and professed it, as heretics and all manner of apostates. Such persons are to be compelled even by corporal means to fulfil what they have promised, and hold what they have once received.' To this the ever-vigilant Father Rickaby has added a note as follows: 'The heretics whom the medieval writers had in view were the heretics of their own time, i.e., apostate Catholics; the Protestant of our own day falls under St. Thomas's first class of unbelievers.'"

Father Rickaby has himself communicated to *The Tablet* regarding this note of his:

"*Inter alia* the note points to 'the irritation set up in modern minds at the sight of man punished for opinions, whether political or religious, a fact that the church would have to reckon with, even if she had might on her side, and consider whether it would be prudent in her nowadays to visit heresy with all the ancient penalties; for the church's punishments are medicinal; and the same medicine does not suit every age and constitution of society.' Also the note points out that modern Protestants 'can not without distinction be called heretics.'"

An anonymous correspondent of *The Tablet* finds fault with Father Rickaby as follows:

"The passage from St. Thomas is susceptible of a very easy explanation. It is strange how people make difficulties out of nothing. St. Thomas says heretics may be *justly* put to death. He does not say they *ought* to be put to death. Heresy, in his eyes, was a capital crime, judged by the formal heretics of his day. Underlying this is the principle that the sword may be used to *preserve* the faith, but not to propagate it, a mission left to Islam. Now all this is simple enough. Father Rickaby says the words of St. Thomas do not supply to any state of things in the present or probable future. Then why translate the passage at all? I think it was a pity to translate it. Father Rickaby seems to leave St. Thomas in the lurch. Having brought him up he ought to defend him. St. Thomas never said, nor did any other theologian, that the church ought to put heretics to death."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ARE THE SCHOOLS OF ENGLAND TO BECOME "AN ECCLESIASTICAL MONOPOLY?"

THE new educational bill which the Conservatives have been gradually putting through Parliament and show every intention of passing is arousing among the Nonconformists a perfect tempest of protest. They denounce it, in the words of Principal Fairbairn, of Mansfield College, Oxford, who headed an important protesting delegation to Mr. Balfour, as "legislation which creates an ecclesiastical monopoly in the schools of the country." Great meetings of protest have already been held, and still greater are being projected. At one of these meetings, Rev. J. Morgan Gibbon declared amid applause, "If the bill is passed, we shall try what the inside of a prison cell is," meaning that he and other Nonconformists would refuse to pay the school rates under the new bill.

As the new bill has every likelihood of the support of a substantial majority in Parliament, all amendments of importance being voted down as they come up, the present agitation is confined for the most part to its enemies. Its supporters, including all of the Church of England ecclesiasts (except a few evangelical churchmen) and the Roman Catholics, speak in a conciliatory way, following Mr. Balfour's cue in asserting that the grievances complained of by the Nonconformists are lessened, not intensified, by the new bill. These efforts at conciliation do not seem to have pacified the opponents of the bill. *Rednor's Express* says: "We would have to go back to pre-Reform days for any parallel to the stormy agitation which the Government has provoked throughout the country by its nefarious education bill. That such an outburst of popular feeling will be without its effect on the ultimate shape and fate of the measure is highly improbable." And Principal Fairbairn, in the address to Mr. Balfour, already referred to, said: "We are face to face with a crisis more serious than any that has arisen in our history since 1662 and the act of uniformity." The Nonconformists seem to be practically a unit in opposition to the bill, and they claim to represent one-half the population affected by it. A request for a special audience with King Edward is being considered.

The bill relates to elementary schools. Prior to 1870 these schools were conducted almost entirely by two voluntary societies, the National Society (a Church of England organization), and the British Schools Society (non-sectarian), which received grants from the Government and directed their expenditure. The work of these societies proving inadequate, the Forster bill was passed (in 1870) creating school boards to extend the school system and to bring the schools under the immediate control of the civil authorities; but the National Society was unwilling to turn over its schools to these boards, and undertook, if the Government would continue to make the usual grants for its schools, to raise the rest of the funds necessary for their adequate sup-

port by voluntary contributions. There have been, consequently, two kinds of elementary schools, one kind supported entirely by taxation and administered entirely by the school boards; the other kind supported partly by government funds and partly by voluntary subscriptions, and administered by the Church of England authorities. Since 1897 the amount furnished by the Government for the support of the latter schools has been about five-sevenths of the total amount. This has not, however, satisfied those in charge of these schools. Their view is that if they furnish the school buildings, the Government should pay all the expenses of the conduct of the schools, leaving the Church of England authorities still in charge of their administration. The present bill is an attempt to grant this demand and also to unify the control of the two kinds of schools. The provisions are thus summarized in *The Outlook* (New York):

"Henceforward, if the bill becomes law, as it undoubtedly will, the difference between the government grant to the voluntary schools and the total cost of maintaining them will come, not, as heretofore, out of private subscriptions, but out of taxes levied by the municipal councils. Excepting that of London, all the existing school boards are to be abolished, and their duties are to be taken over by the municipal councils. Where board schools now exist, the municipal councils will have full control over them, and will appoint the teachers. In the case of the voluntary schools, the municipal councils will not have this full measure of control. Members of the councils will be nominated to the committees of management of the voluntary schools; but the education bill is so drawn that the managers representing the church shall always be in a majority on these committees; and, as has been said, the bill leaves the appointment of the teachers with the church. This is one of the chief grounds of the opposition to the bill; for while the salaries of the teachers in these schools are to come entirely out of public funds, there is to be no effective control over their appointment by anybody representing the taxpayers, and, as in the past, none but communicating members of the Church of England will be appointed to the staffs of the church schools."

Another provision, on which Mr. Balfour lays some stress, is one granting the parents of any thirty Nonconformist children the privilege of starting a school of their own at any time and claiming "rate aid for its maintenance and support." *The British Weekly* (June 19) concludes a long editorial as follows:

"We can truly say that we desire no controversy with the Church of England, no revival of the old, angry, sloughing sore. But it may be well that the matter is brought at last to a definitive issue. Unfortunately, the one attitude which we can now maintain to the Church of England is that of armed watchfulness. Mr. Balfour is childishly ignorant of the bill and of the whole subject, but the authors of the bill knew very well what they were doing. We shall give them clear and unmistakable proof that they have been detected, that they will be checked, and that in due time they will be punished. When we find Guy Fawkes among the powder-barrels, when the train is laid before our eyes on the ground, when the lighted match is in his hands, it is nonsense to say that we do not know what he is about. We do know. We shall act according to our knowledge. We shall never capitulate to this vile conspiracy."

The Rev. J. H. Jowett, M.A., in an address before a public meeting in Birmingham (June 19), said:

"I speak, I avow, in sincerity and truth, that to me as a Nonconformist, holding in my very heart, as I do, the great doctrines of justification by faith, and the glorious right of every soul to go, unaccompanied, and without permission, into the presence chamber of God, and to enjoy the saving, inspiring fellowship of the Lord, that to me as a Nonconformist, and to countless others who hold those doctrines, the teaching of the extreme High Churchman is not merely insufficient—it is oftentimes false and blasphemous! And yet in thousands and thousands of districts, the school in which this teaching is given is the only school which Nonconformist children can attend, and now to this gross injustice there is to be added the further grievance of compelling the parents of these children to contribute direct rate-

support, by which the propagation of this teaching may be made more secure, and clerical ascendancy made invincible. . . .

"The advent of this bill marked the dawn of a day of deepened and intensified embitterment. The Nonconformists are not unaccustomed to days of hardship and struggle. We have ever had to come to our own through strife and wrestling. The state church has never yielded aught of right, or even of grace; everything has had to be won at the point of stern compulsion. We do not whine because of the long course of the battle; we make no apology for our resistance! We enter the conflict, not as the children of fear, or of ominous defeat, but as those who know that to a struggle like this there can be only one issue, the overthrow of priestly pride and ascendancy, and the triumph of true and spiritual religion!"

The Pilot (London, July 5), which is a secular paper and takes a dispassionate view, admits that the Nonconformists have some reason for dissatisfaction, but thinks that they are straining out a gnat and swallowing a camel. It says:

"To object to a particular off-shoot of the principle of Establishment, while the principle itself is not seriously threatened, is hardly practical politics. We know, of course, that 'the Nonconformist conception of Christianity and the Christian Church directly involves the theory that the state has no *ex officio* religious function.' That is our conception also. The state as such has no means of judging between one religion and another. It can not say, That is true, or, That is false. But tho the state can not establish a religion because it is true, it can establish a religion because the majority of its citizens wish it. This is the present position in England. The state has no preference for the religion of one citizen over the religion of another, or, to be quite accurate, it has abolished every such preference except in the case of one or two offices which in defiance of reason and justice are closed against a particular creed. But it continues to give the Church of England the position of an Establishment because the majority of the people of England wish it. . . . There are advantages in the position of an Established Church, there are advantages in the position of a Disestablished Church, and the two seem so equally balanced that churchmen may await the result with composure. But so long as the Church of England is established we can not see that the establishment in a sense of her elementary schools is any additional hardship. It is part of a larger system which as yet the Nonconformists have not seriously challenged."

In *The Fortnightly* (May) appears an article by Cloudesley Brereton, who wrote evidently before the present agitation had begun, but who seemed to foresee it and to deprecate it as follows:

"The apparent payment for religious instruction out of the rates is certain to be seized on as a handle by those who have no sense of proportion and would rather that more than half the country should be condemned indefinitely to educational inefficiency than that the smallest tithe of the rates should appear to be applied to the support of dogmatic teaching. Such people conveniently ignore the fact that while the religious instruction occupies less than a quarter of the school time, already more than three-quarters of the cost of the instruction given in the denominational schools comes out of the public purse. As matters therefore stand, not only has the religious instruction hitherto been paid for by public money, but a good deal more than half of the secular instruction has also been met from the same source. The average school-board advocate passes lightly over the fact that the largest rate-payers, especially in the country, have not only to pay school rates but also to find the money to support their own denominational school. This is especially true of many Catholics. It would be interesting to see what such persons would think of the Quebec method of applying the rates toward the aid of denominational schools. In that part of the empire all are obliged to pay the school rate, but may choose the type of school to which they desire their contribution should go. Such a striking instance of regard for not only local, but individual option, ought to commend itself to our *kleinstädtist* and individualistic brethren. Yet, were such a principle mooted in this country, they would be the first to invoke the oneness of the nation and dilate on the sinfulness of splitting up the people into rival religious camps."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE POLITICAL LEADER OF THE VATICAN.

THE fate of the friars in the Philippines really depends upon Cardinal Rampolla, according to the unanimous verdict of the European press. His character has been very much discussed for many years, but never more so than now, for he is said by the *Frankfurter Zeitung* to have matured all his plans to secure his election as Pope in succession to Leo XIII. Governor Taft, it is further said, was incomprehensible to the Italian, who can not understand the business-like ways of Americans. The papal Secretary of State is the subject of an elaborate study in the *Corriera della Sera* (Rome), which says among other things:

"It has often been said that Rampolla is a pupil of the Jesuits. This can not be accepted literally. But he was certainly protected by them, and to this day he has many ways and tendencies in common with them. To this circumstance he owes the success of his career. When but forty-four years old, he was made cardinal, and he has thus been a prince of the church for fifteen years. Since 1888 he has been Papal Secretary of State, and from this period dates the irreconcilable character of Vatican politics. When he assumed office Leo XIII., it is said, wanted to be his own premier. The Secretary of State was to be merely subordinate. Rampolla seemed to fall in with this view of his functions. The external deportment of the young prince of the church was most modest and unassuming. It belied his imposing appearance and youthful vigor. Rampolla, always humble, always obedient, studied the Pope's character, insinuated himself into his confidence, avoided every occasion of clashing with his tendencies, was never emphatic, was under no circumstances inopportune with his suggestions and made them appear to come invariably from the Pope."

In this way, proceeds our authority, Cardinal Rampolla made himself the Pope's right-hand man in all matters that had to do with politics. Diplomacy relating to the Holy See was in time left exclusively to Rampolla, and his word became final. But there grew up within the Vatican an idea that this able man did not understand the best interests of the church, since he regarded them from a point of view exclusively political:

"Notwithstanding everything, his policy is beginning to meet with checks. An entirely new influence can not be long in making itself felt. Rampolla, bent upon injuring Italy, has declared himself the enemy of the Triple Alliance and the friend of the Dual Alliance . . . He has been forced to yield finally to Germany on all points, for the Vatican yields to necessity; but he yielded in an uncourtly way that did not save appearances. In Spain, the Vatican has essayed a game of politics that pleased neither the clericals nor the Government. Even in Portugal the policy of the Vatican was halting and did not always subserve religious interests, because it was too much involved in matters political. All this makes Rampolla appear the wrong man for his post, and the growing discontent with him gains new force from the complaints that come from abroad. The crash is not near yet, to be sure, but the reaction against Rampolla's rule has begun."

The Cardinal's position with reference to the negotiations over the friars is thus set forth in the London *Times*:

"Rumor has it that this situation has given rise to some clever fencing on the part of Cardinal Rampolla. To him, as Secretary of State, it must materially in any case fall to bear the brunt of the negotiations with the American mission. He is, moreover, protector of the Augustinians, one of the four orders concerned. But he is also a candidate for the Papal tiara, and has no intention of standing alone in incurring the odium of signing away the rights of the four congregations in return for hard cash and, possibly, sundry arrangements benefitting the future secular clergy of the Philippines. . . . As to the doctrine of the separation of church and state, the members of the American mission are likely to find it good-humoredly ignored in the Vatican, where the principle laid down in the Encyclical on

Human Liberty—'justice and reason forbid the state to be atheist, or, what comes to the same thing, to have the same feelings toward the different religions and to accord to them without discrimination equal rights'—is too deeply rooted to sanction recognition of the 'errors' of the United States Constitution."

There is another view of Cardinal Rampolla's character, however, and it comes, oddly enough, from the *Temps* (Paris), organ of the French Foreign Office. This paper says he is a true friend of the Latin races, and it points out that the influence of the religious orders in the Orient is advantageous to France. But the *Temps* does not say this editorially, altho the article is from a contributor who is in close touch with the paper and the utterance has almost the force of an official opinion.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CUBA, ROOSEVELT, AND THE SENATE.

THE curious position—as the European newspapers think—in which President Roosevelt has placed himself between Cuba and the United States Senate is of more interest than even the plight of the island itself. Mr. Roosevelt has at last been spectacular in European eyes, and the foreign newspapers have seized upon that single circumstance to the exclusion of all else. That the President should actually brave the powerful Senate is almost a nine-days' wonder. The *Temps* (Paris) devotes an elaborate editorial to the subject:

"Until now the redoubtable Ted has not seemed to justify either fears or hopes. Neither with reference to the trusts which he has so often denounced and which he appears less resolute to reform, nor with reference to his party and the license consequent upon too many Republican members of Congress, has he adopted the radical measures of a Hotspur. There have even been manifest in his attitude and language traces of a sort of timidity, of a certain wish to gain the approval of public opinion, of a certain self-distrust. This is so true that the politicians, abandoning themselves to a reaction as extreme as had been their first anxiety, now proclaim their absolute confidence in the suspected idealist of yesterday. They hasten to tie the President in the bonds of gratitude by selecting him already as the party candidate in the Presidential election of 1904. . . . Mr. Roosevelt saw that he was sliding down an inclined plane at the bottom of which was his final subjection to the caucus and the machine. He has decided to act. By his message on the tariff and Cuba he sets the pace for the majority. He announces that he proposes to be the commander and not the docile instrument. Whatever be the result of this appeal, it will have done much to clear the atmosphere and to restore to the President the fulness of that moral authority which he had allowed to relax somewhat."

English opinion is thoroughly on the side of President Roosevelt, who is called by *The St. James's Gazette* (London), "a strong man" who "is bent on giving the rather ramshackle republic in West Indian waters every possible chance":

"There is, in fact, a coalition of vested commercial interests and obstinate political self-conceit against the President in his whole-hearted effort to induce the American people to keep their promise of independence to Cuba in the spirit, and not merely by putting up a pasteboard republic in Havana and then leaving the islanders to starve at leisure. The members of Mr. Roosevelt's own party who refuse to support him in this matter, because they mean that they and not the President shall govern the United States, are not too severely censured by the remark of a New York evening paper that to speak of national honor to these gentlemen is to speak a language unknown to them."

German opinion also indorses Mr. Roosevelt. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) says that the President "owed it to his honor" to see that faith was kept with Cuba, but the opinion of this paper is that the trusts and corporations will maintain their combination and deny the relief so greatly needed.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

EMPEROR WILLIAM ON "POLISH ARROGANCE."

EMPEROR WILLIAM took part recently in the consecration of the chapel in the Castle of Marienburg in West Prussia. He ordered a portrait representing him as the protector of the Knights of the Cross to be hung in the great refectory, and, after the consecration of the chapel, he made a speech to the Order of St. John, emphasizing the services of that Order in the vanquishing of paganism. He concluded in the following words:

"I have already had occasion in this castle and on this spot to emphasize the fact that old Marienburg is the only stronghold in the East, that it was the starting-point of culture for the countries lying to the east of the Vistula, and that it will remain forever the symbol of German culture. Now again has it come to this: that Polish arrogance wants to encroach upon Germanism, and I am compelled to summon my people to the preservation of their national possessions. Here in Marienburg I express the hope that all the brethren of the Order of St. John will always be at my service when I call upon them to defend Germanism and German customs, and in that hope I drink the health of the Master of the Order."

This utterance, as was inevitable, elicited a deluge of press comment. The *Volksblatt* says:

"It is remarkable that the responsible advisers of the crown did not dissuade the Emperor from speaking about 'Polish arrogance,' and in Marienburg at a celebration devoted to the memory of the Order of the Knights of the Cross. For, as is well known, the German Order, which had its chief seat in Marienburg, harassed and persecuted Slavonic nations so long with 'German arrogance' that the Poles duly repaid all its crimes with interest in the terrible battle of Marienberg, July 15, 1410. Never did Polish arms have a more glorious day than the one when the Poles inflicted that sound punishment on 'German arrogance.' From that time the German Order declined and dwindled to such a degree that even a certain patriotic historian painfully admits: 'Never did a great Power fall so miserably.' Not a vestige remained in Germany of the German Order, and in order to enliven the noisy festival in restored Marienburg there had to be brought members of the Order of St. John, which has preserved itself to the present time as a game and sport of the Junkers. If this club of nobles is to represent the nation which the Emperor is summoning to the defense of the national possessions, 'Polish arrogance' need not fear it. . . . The German working-people will take no part in this struggle; they prefer to look on with amazement as the heroic chancellor of the empire seizes in his sinewy hand the hare's standard and goes with mortal courage into the combat amid the thundering shout: 'Come on, at the rabbits!'"

The *Kölnische Volkszeitung* recalls various other enunciations of Emperor William, namely, his speech against the "squabblers," his telegram to Kruger in 1896, his speech against the Social Democrats, his address to the "nations of Europe to defend their most sacred treasures" (against the yellow races), his speech to the troops setting out for China, to see to it that "no Chinaman should dare look askew at a German for a thousand years." It adds:

"The 'squabblers' have not ceased to exist; the telegram to Kruger did not prevent the loss of the Boers' independence; the speech against the Socialists did not induce Parliament to pass the exceptional laws; while the Chinese are already looking askew at the Germans. These facts do not constitute an auspicious omen for the newest enunciation of the Emperor and for his Polish program."

The same paper harshly criticizes Count von Bülow as the crown's responsible adviser for failing to prevent the Marienburg speech—an utterance which will only show the Poles that they can count upon no one but themselves any more. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* thinks it wrong for the King to interfere personally in a strife about which opinion is not at all clear. The *Schlesische Volkszeitung* says that a war is here declared against the laws of nature, "and those laws are stronger than all the Bülows, Hansemanns, Kennemanns, and Tiedemanns."

"Austriacus" asks in the *Sonn- und Montagszeitung* (Vienna) if the Prussian Government wants all the Poles to look askew at the Germans. The first act of the Marienburg celebration was the taking for the Protestants of the castle chapel which had been a Roman Catholic chapel for over 600 years. Hence there is great bitterness among German Catholics. To this triumph of Protestantism there had been invited the Grand Master of the German Catholic Knights, the Austrian Archduke Eugene. He did not come; Emperor William remarked in his speech, however, that only sickness had kept the Archduke from coming, but that he took great interest as well in the restoration of the castle as in the fortunes of the chapel.

The Clerical *Germania* (Berlin), however, thinks that the presence of the only legitimate grand master of the German Knights would have placed that true son of the Roman Catholic Church in a strange position at the conversion of a Roman Catholic Church into an Evangelical sanctuary.

The Polish *Nowa Reforma* (Cracow) says that it understands well the sorrow of the German Catholics, who are again rewarded thus for their faithful service to the Protestant Government; but it observes that the taking of the Marienburg chapel was not the chief object of the celebration:

"Only a chapel is taken from the Catholics, while the Poles are to be exterminated altogether. For what other object than complete extermination could such a campaign of fifty millions against three millions have? . . . After these utterances of the Emperor, we know who is the projector, or at least the soul, of the anti-Polish policy. Like master, like Government! To one thing only do we want to call attention: once before was the power great of those who ruled in the Castle of Marienburg. Then came the battle of Grünwald [July 15, 1410], which scattered that power to all the four winds. A like punishment may come on the 'new Marienburg rulers.' That it will come, we are most strongly persuaded. Emperor William spoke of Polish arrogance; there is no such arrogance. There is another kind of arrogance, however, which is plaguing us so much to-day, and to this arrogance there can be applied the German proverb: Pride goes before a fall."

The Polish *Slowo Polskie* (Lemberg) says that nobody treats seriously the products of Emperor William's eloquence; "neither the haughty clanking of the sword nor the beating of the air with menacing phrases terrifies anybody to-day, since all know that those are effects intended for the German taste, which is not fastidious." But his Marienburg speech presents a remarkable and important fact.

"This is perhaps the first time it has occurred that a constitutional monarch comes out so openly in a national strife, becoming the advocate of the victorious majority against the conquered minority, dividing the citizens of the state into two classes, of which one is to have the right to the defense of its interests, its national possessions, while the other class is not to have that right. This is a plain violation of the Constitution and of the chief principle of parliamentary institutions. . . . Now our cause stands clear. In the national struggle with Germanism, there stands against us not only the Prussian Government but also the crown, which renounces its rôle as arbiter in internal strifes. Emperor William himself emphasizes by the stand which he takes the fact that the Polish question has ceased to be, as was claimed hitherto, an internal affair of the Prussian state, but that it has a broader, an international and an interstate importance. The Marienburg speech really recognizes us as a belligerent party, and from that there spring certain consequences with which Prussian statemanship will have to reckon."

"The Brandenburgers fear only God,' but we do not fear the Brandenburgers or their arrogance and their threats, or their phrases about the 'granite rock,' about the 'mailed fist,' about the imperial *sic volo sic jubeo*. We do not fear a struggle, for we have back of us that which insures victory—the consciousness of the justice of our cause and a sense of our strength, which, tho it does not equal to-day the power of Germany, is constantly growing, while the German power is decaying and declining. . . . Prussianism did not annihilate us when we slumbered in torpor,

spiritually oppressed, and weak; it will not annihilate us now when, aroused and refreshed, we apply ourselves briskly and eagerly to work for the future. Of that future we are sure in the 'countries lying to the west of the Vistula.' Neither colonization nor exceptional laws nor 'strongholds' and 'symbols' of German culture will check the natural trend of events—all these will not restrain the advance of Polonism to the West. Polonism is regaining those tracts which have for ages been regarded as lost irrecoverably."

The Old Bohemian *Politik* states that in calling upon all Germans, even those who are not his subjects, to take part in this struggle, Emperor William has again manifested his Pan-German tendencies and has encroached upon the rights of foreign crowns, a fact which can not be justified by flights of oratory.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

COMING OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM.

THE announced visit of the Crown Prince of Siam to this country has attracted little or no attention. There was some talk of his presence at the St. Louis exposition and other places, but the royal etiquette requires the expenditure of a very large sum by his entertainers, and the project, it is said, fell through. The Crown Prince has been magnificently entertained by the royalties of Europe, for he is making a tour of the world. His name is stated by the *Nouvelle Revue* (Paris) to be Somdetch-Phra - Paramindr-Maha-Chulalongkorn - Pra - Chula-Chom-Klao, but the *Kölnische Zeitung* calls him Maha-Wajirawudh, and says:

"He was born January 1, 1881, and in 1895, upon the death of the eldest son of the royal pair, was acknowledged as heir to the throne. The kingdom that he will be called upon to rule is somewhat larger than Germany, but has only about 8,000,000 inhabitants. The great advances made by Siam are very evident in the capital city of Bangkok. It has electric street railways, electric light, telephones, telegraphs and the like."

All this is very interesting, but as regards the Crown Prince's name it does not agree with the following editorial account of His Royal Highness taken from the *Bangkok Times*, a British paper published in Siam:

"His Royal Highness has been resident in England since before he was proclaimed the heir to the throne on the 17th of January, 1895, and Britishers as well as Siamese will be pleased to learn that King Edward has so cordially congratulated the young Prince on attaining his majority. In this part of the world peo-

ple attain their majority before they are twenty-one, but the congratulations and good wishes of the King of the country where the Prince has been educated are none the less timely on that account. H. R. H. Somdeth Chao Fa Maha Wajirawudh was born on the 1st January, 1881, so that he has just completed his twenty-first year, and the other day in his public appearances at Liverpool he made a most favorable impression on all. He was educated privately under the care of Mr. Basil Thomson, son of the late Archbishop of York, and Major Hume was his military governor. His military training was conducted at Sandhurst and with an English regiment, and he then went into residence at Oxford, which he left last year."

The Prince is also fortunate in the state of the country he will be called upon to rule. The *London Times* says:

"Siam is prosperous, her finances are flourishing; there is no debt, but a large reserve of gold and securities; the revenue is increasing; and reforms have been inaugurated by the King and his Minister which have profoundly benefited the country. The Torrens system of land registration has been introduced. Crime, both in Bangkok and the interior, is everywhere decreasing, and an excellent provincial *gendarmérie*, under a Danish officer, has effected a great change in law and order. Throughout, the country compares favorably with Burma; not a single frontier incident remains unsettled."

The great complication facing Siam is the protracted negotiation with France regarding territory on both sides of the Mekong valley. There are other differences with France, but the main controversy is territorial, and *Blackwood's Magazine* (Edinburgh) said of it recently:

"We may be assured that if the French are allowed to instal themselves on the right of the Mekong, it will be the prelude to further disputes with the King's government, to new methods of pressure or to developments of the old, until Siam shall be induced to part with more territory. It should be remembered that the Declaration of 1896, which is the only paper obstacle to the annexation of Siam by France, is denounced by the Colonial party. Hitherto their dream of wealth to be derived from Indo-China has not been fulfilled. The Mekong has proved a fraud, and the territory snatched from Siam of small value. The rind has been found bitter, and they desire to get their teeth



THE ROYAL FAMILY OF SIAM.

THE KING.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

THE QUEEN.

into the fruit. The Colonial party look to the acquisition of the valley of the Menam and of Bangkok as the only means of making their great Indo-Chinese empire a reality and a success."

But French newspapers repudiate any intentions of the sort. The *République* (Paris), organ of ex-Premier Meline, says: "The defense of our rights need cause no alarm whatever in Bangkok as far as the integrity of Siam is concerned."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PROSPECTS OF THE JAPANESE ELECTIONS.

THE national election in Japan is to take place on August 10 unless postponed by imperial decree, and such postponement seems unlikely. The factions are numerous, and the campaign has become quite animated. The general impression is that Count Katsura's ministry will be retained in power. Marquis Ito heads one group of political forces, and Count Okuma heads another. Both these statesmen give a qualified support to the Katsura ministry, but there is a warm struggle for positions in the representative body soon to be elected. It seems anomalous that two rival statesmen should support the same ministry; but it is rendered necessary by the fact that party government is so imperfectly understood by the voters of Japan. *Japan and America* (New York) says on this point:

"The friends of party government in Japan have long watched with interest the slow growth of party spirit. Marquis Ito will, perhaps, be most popularly known in the history of his country, as Jefferson has become in the history of the United States, as the creator of political parties.

"We do not understand, however, why Japanese should feel so pessimistic in regard to the ultimate triumph of party organization and party government. This form of government is the natural growth of democratic institutions, whether they exist in an empire as Germany, a kingdom as England, a military republic as France, a true republic as the United States, or a true democracy as Switzerland; and there seems no reason for doubting that at least two great parties—possibly the Constitutional or Liberal party of Marquis Ito, and the Progressive party, led now by Count Okuma—should not develop and displace 'clan' government. Japan has prospered and developed under a 'clan' government, and will continue to do so, especially when such a government is guided by a powerful and master-mind like that of Prime Minister Katsura. Indeed, Count Katsura himself is an ideal party leader; and it is just such men who could give stability, purpose, and power to great political organizations. Japan has never lacked for statesmanship and leadership. No crisis has yet found her without a skilful and masterful mind at the helm. It is inevitable, therefore, that great leaders will draw around them a larger and larger following, until two or three great political parties are formed."

The same publication also gives the following particulars regarding a leading issue in the election:

"The naval program of the Government has entered into the campaign as one of the most absorbing of public questions. The effect of this has been to create more interest in the election and to bring new strength to the Government. Nothing is more popular in Japan to-day than the proposition to maintain the navy at a strength sufficient to insure the integrity of the Japanese empire and to enforce its authority at home and abroad, and make it able to cope on more than equal terms with any possible adversary. The government will ask an appropriation of 200,000,000 yen (\$100,000,000) for the increase of the navy."

The Japanese press seems to be devoting its attention to the navy in particular. The *Jiji Shimpō* (Tokyo) insists, for instance, that Japan must not think her alliance with England exempts her from building up her own navy. The great mass of native Japanese newspapers, however, are rated as petty, irresponsible sheets, the political opinions of which carry no weight. The *Kobe Chronicle*, a British paper published in Japan, prints an article on the approaching elections which contains this statement among other things:

"Formerly each elector was privileged to give a vote for as many candidates as were required to represent his division, but the statute now provides that an elector should exercise only one vote and therefore elect only one candidate, altho half a dozen may be required to represent the constituency. The cumulative vote has the advantage of giving representation to the minorities, but the practise is to be discontinued in Japan.

"In the past, elections have been characterized by little speech-

making, and there is not much indication of a change on this occasion. The provisions of the old law which forbid the candidate or any on his behalf entertaining the electors for electoral ends, under cover of other objects, have been considerably altered with a view to depriving candidates and their supporters of any loopholes for its evasion. The police are on the *qui vive* for the detection of any breaches of the law."

The total number of deputies to be elected is 382. The parties are the constitutional, the progressives, the imperialists, the independents, and a few small groups. An "official" prediction of the outcome gives the independents 197 members, the constitutionals 100, the progressives 50, the imperialists 25, and the "San-shi," a political club, 10. *The Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) has this observation:

"The Katsura ministry seems to have the confidence of the country, and unless the unexpected happens to upset all calculations, it is generally admitted that it will have in the new Parliament a majority sufficient to carry out its administrative and financial reforms."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

POINTS OF VIEW.

MONROEISM AGAIN.—The lecture to the London Chamber of Commerce on the Monroe Doctrine by Sir F. Pollock has called forth two antithetical English views. The lecturer wanted Great Britain to admit the doctrine, whereupon *The Saturday Review* (London) said: "It is not obvious why Sir Frederick Pollock should be so anxious to impress on the London Chamber of Commerce the advantages to England of the Monroe Doctrine; but it is perfectly obvious that he made the lamest defense of it on Wednesday that has ever been made even by American politicians. He admits that the doctrine has neither national nor international validity. But it stands for 'the determination of the English-speaking nations to preserve their ideals of political and spiritual freedom against all external interference.' Surely some unctuous popular preacher is speaking! One of its applications was the conquest of part of Mexico and the annexation of Texas for the purpose of extending slavery." But *The Spectator* (London) says: "We ought formally to acknowledge the Monroe Doctrine—we already agree to it practically—and to express our willingness to support it should the necessity arise. We might, as we proposed a year or so ago, ask the American State Department first to state the doctrine in clear terms, and then put on record our acquiescence in it."

THE GENIUS OF CHINA.—Under this head some interesting traits in Chinese character are set forth by Hesper Ukhtomski in a recent number of *The Contemporary Review* (London). He says: "The Yellow Man is averse by nature from bloody battles and excessive stress; his detestation of war is instinctive, and naturally developed, along with a certain neglect of military affairs, under the influence of the consciousness that even the bravest and mightiest of his neighbors were powerless against him. The giant among the nations either rooted them out as rebels, or, even oftener, assimilated them morally. When the time came to recognize new enemies, and this time extremely dangerous ones—the Europeans—the decrepitude of will and feeling in the self-satisfied Chinese Government would not allow it clearly to perceive the truth as to its own backwardness. It continued and still continues to regard itself as the center of the earth, unprepared to bear the punishment for such a touching blindness."

KING ALPHONSO'S ALLEGED CLERICALISM.—It is not long since English newspapers were saying that the young King of Spain is anti-clerical in his sympathies. Now, however, the *Heraldo* (Madrid) and the *Imparcial* (Madrid) are accusing him of clerical leanings. Perez Galdos, the novelist, was awarded a decoration, but the young king, it was said, would not confirm the award on account of the novelist's anti-clerical play of "Electra." The rumors that grew out of this situation are disposed of. King Alphonso confirmed the award.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY AS FRIENDS.—"All well-informed persons, in view of the cordial personal relations between the German Emperor and the King of England, as well as the sensible policy of the two governments with reference to the South African peace, will see a potent force for the world's peace in the resulting state of public opinion in both countries," says the *Deutsche Rundschau* (Berlin). As regards Africa generally, this periodical says no antagonism exists at all.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUPS.—The great number and variety of parliamentary groups in Italy hinders the formation of a truly constitutional party in the kingdom, according to Domenico Zanichelli in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome). These groups have a wholly negative policy and they never advance a single constructive idea, but they fluctuate and render uncertain all ministries and make Italian politics a matter of intrigue.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT IN FRANCE.—The President of the French Republic, Emile Loubet, regards the former Premier, Waldeck-Rousseau, in a doubtful way, according to the *Correspondant* (Paris). This organ says M. Waldeck-Rousseau is determined to be the next President of the French Republic or, at any rate, contemplates such a possibility. M. Loubet knows this, hence a mutual coldness.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.—The gathering of colonial premiers in London will not result in imperial federation, in the opinion of the *Paris Temps*. It thinks such an outcome as formal union would be deemed a "dangerous experiment" by a certain colonial element.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Story of the Art of Music."—Frederick J. Crowest. (D. Appleton & Co., \$0.35 net.)

"Labor Lost."—Frederico Sáenz. (Frederico Sáenz de Tejada, Guatemala City, C. A.)

"The Romance of Leonardo da Vinci."—Dimitri Merejkowski. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$1.50 net.)

"A Manual of Instruction in the Principles of Prompt Aid to the Injured."—Alvah H. Doty. (D. Appleton & Co., \$1.50.)

"Ranson's Folly."—Richard Harding Davis. (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.50.)

"Chiquita."—Merrill Tileston. (The Merrill Company, Chicago, \$1.50.)

"Scientific Bible."—Mary A. Hunt. (F. E. Ormsby & Co., Chicago.)

"The Great Issues."—Wharton Barker. (The North American, Philadelphia.)

"The Gordian Knot."—Arthur T. Pierson. (Funk & Wagnalls Co., \$0.60 net.)

"The Concise Standard Dictionary."—Edited by James C. Fernald. (Funk & Wagnalls Co., \$0.60 net.)

"The Comprehensive Standard Dictionary."—Edited by James C. Fernald. (Funk & Wagnalls Co., \$1.00.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Ode on the Coronation of King Edward VII.

By L. MACLEAN WATT.

[Out of 1,023 coronation odes submitted in a recent prize competition, instituted by the English magazine *Good Words*, that written by the Rev. L. Maclean Watt was adjudged the best. The successful poet was born in 1867 and was educated in Edinburgh University. Besides some religious literary work, he published last year a book of poems "In Love's Garden," which were well received.]

Here, all alone in the dark,
While the stars are dying,
My soul grows still, and I hark
To the voice of the sea-winds crying
From far away, where, low on the long-ridged
sands,
The tired gray sea beats out his time-old song
with weary hands.
And as I listen, up from ghostly street,
I hear the throb of a thousand marching feet,
And ever, as they come,
The faint, dull, guiding pulse of a distant drum.
The windows are silent all, and darkened, the
lights are gone:
And the dying starlight flickers, dimly wan,
But I know that the town is full of shadows of
marching men,
Tho never a trace of their passing shall wait the
dawn,
And never on earth, except in dream, shall their
faces gleam again.

And my soul is caught from its stillness,
And the stars awake in the night,
And the winds, from the waste and the waters,
Cry, half in joy and in fright:
"Who are ye, ghostly marchers,
And whence do your squadrons come,
And your companions pressing onward
To the beat of a phantom drum?"

"We are the dead of England:
Our dust is under the leas.

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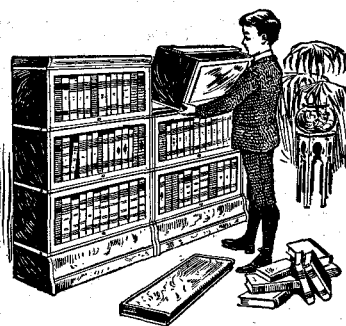
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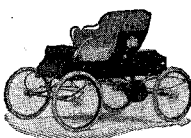
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 They plunged us down in the seas.
 We are the brave of England,
 We fought for the bristling breach,
 And died that our brothers might climb on our
 bones,
 And carry the flag where we could not
 reach.
 We went down in the waste of waters:
 We grappled the foe on ships.
 In smoke and mist, wherever we list,—
 And her name was on our lips.
 Living or dying,
 Our flag still flying,
 Where our hands had nailed it fast,
 We fell for the might of England,
 And we knew we were not her last.

[The poet tells of the crown and the flag, what
 they mean and how they have come to mean it;
 then after describing how there "rang through
 the night" the news that "the soul of England's
 greatest queen from earth was free," the poet
 turns to King Edward:]

Now who is the king whose glory shall not die—
 Whose coronet, crushed and shattered shall not
 lie

In dust of shame, out in the trampling street,
 Scorned by the heedless feet
 That spurn and pass it by?

Earth has her hour for kingship still, and the day
 For crowning of truth can fade not ever away.
 Still do her multitudes wait
 For the knock of the hand of her king on her
 palace gate.

He is the king whose power shall be
 Upheld by angels three,
 Beside his throne—
 Strength, pity, and love,
 Lifting his life above
 The mighty mockeries making misery moan,
 The little dreams that hold the world in fee.

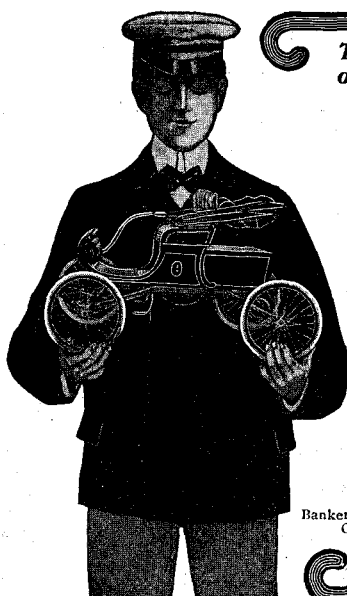
Great shall the monarch be,
 Great on the shore, and the sea,
 And the nations near and far
 Shall see his star,
 And know that the day of darkness now is
 done,
 And wait for the rising sun,
 That bringeth the days to be.
 Great, God-giftedly great,
 On him shall wait
 The ragged and poor, the spangled and
 proud in state,
 The nameless, the lost, the lone,—
 The noble, the true, the renowned,
 Alike with the lorn, the unpitied, forgotten,
 new-named, new found,
 Lifted by pity and strength and love to the shade
 and the shield of his throne.
 Bravest and best girdling him round,
 By hands out of darkness, and hands out of
 brightness crowned,
 True is that king in his power,
 To him no hell comes crying,
 Hate for him has no hour,
 And no calendar holds the star of his dynasty's
 dying.

O king, thine is the gift and glory
 Of all our island story,—
 Heaven help thee, guard it well,
 That still in dawns unborn, mothers to babes
 shall tell
 Of thee, and kingship true,
 Of the love men bore thee at home and far o'er
 the waters blue,

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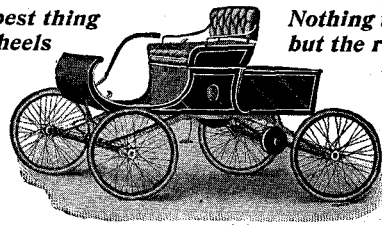
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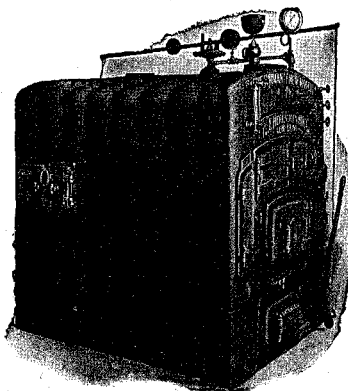
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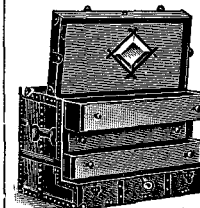
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The name of the land their mother, up under
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The land that men call home,
Telling thy fame with pride.
Son of a hundred kings, yet most the son of her
who died.

—In the June *Critic*.

Coming Events.

- August 1.—Convention of the National Dental Examiners' Association at Niagara Falls, N. Y.
August 1-10.—Convention of the Universalist Church of America at Old Orchard, Md.
August 4-5.—Convention of the National Fisheries' Association at Put-in-Bay, Ohio.
August 4-6.—Convention of the National Window Trimmers' Association at Milwaukee, Wis.
August 5-6.—Convention of the United States Maltsters' Association at Milwaukee, Wis.
August 5-7.—Convention of the American Fisheries' Society at Put-in Bay, Ohio.
Convention of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association at Boston, Mass.
Convention of the National Federation of Catholic Societies at Chicago, Ill.
August 5-8.—Convention of the Photographers' Association of America at Buffalo, N. Y.
August 5-9.—Convention of the American Osteopathic Association at Milwaukee, Wis.

Current Events.

Foreign.

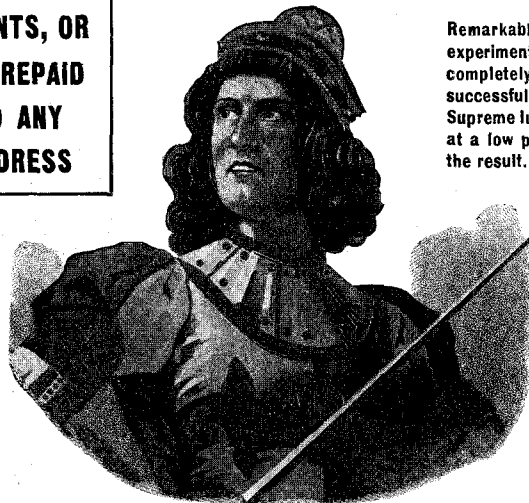
- July 14.—The King's condition continues to improve.
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, resigns.
The Campanile tower of St. Mark's Church, in Venice, falls in ruins.
King Victor Emmanuel of Italy arrives in St. Petersburg on a visit to the Czar.
The fall of the Bastille is celebrated with usual enthusiasm throughout France.
Admiral Crowninshield's flagship, the *Illinois*, strikes bottom while entering the harbor of Christiania, Norway, receiving rather serious injuries.
July 15.—An American company is given permission by China to build a railroad from Hankow to Canton.
July 16.—Governor Taft presents to the Vatican the final instructions of Secretary Root on the withdrawal of the friars from the Philippines; all negotiations in Rome are suspended.
July 17.—The King of Italy takes leave of the Czar at Peterhoff, Russia, on his return to Rome.
The Chinese Foreign Office accepts the terms for the withdrawal of foreign troops at Tientsin.
July 18.—The Vatican replies to Secretary Root's final note.
The coronation of King Edward is officially set for August 9.
The Sultan of Zanzibar dies as a result of paralysis.
July 19.—President Castro returns to Caracas, evidently having given up the idea of attacking the revolutionists at Barcelona.
The Colombian rebel war-ships *Padilla* and *Darien* are attacked at Panama by two government vessels.
July 19.—Governor Taft suggests the appointment of Bishop Montgomery, an American prelate, as Apostolic Delegate at Manila.

Domestic.

- July 14.—Major-General Lloyd Wheaton is placed on the retired list of the army after more than forty years of active service.
July 15.—It is rumored that General Wood will receive a post on the canal commission.
July 16.—President Roosevelt reprimands and retires Brigadier-General Jacob H. Smith, on account of the "kill and burn" order given to Major Waller in the Samar campaign.
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July 17.—At the United Mine Workers' Convention, held in Indianapolis, President Mitchell spoke against a general strike by the bituminous coal-miners.

Secretary Root makes public the full text of his note to Governor Taft regarding the friars.

July 19.—The miners' convention at Indianapolis decides against a general strike and adopts President Mitchell's suggestion in regard to raising funds for the strikers now out.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES:

July 16.—*Philippines*: Cholera is still spreading in the provinces; 14,567 cases and 10,937 deaths are reported.

July 20.—The Sultan of Bacolod, Mindanao, changes his offensive attitude and writes a friendly letter to the American commander at Lake Lanao.

CHESS.

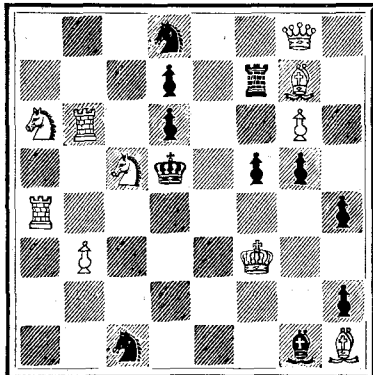
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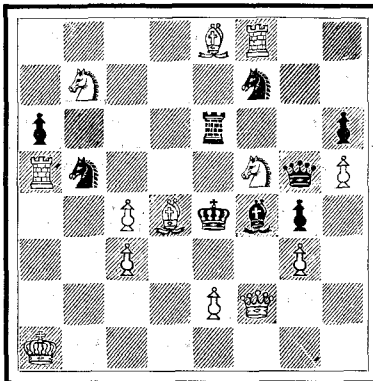
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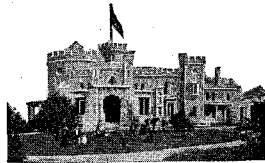
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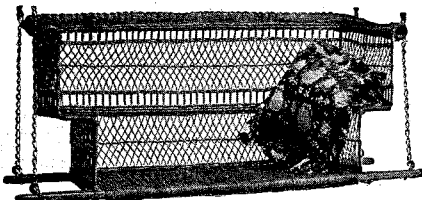
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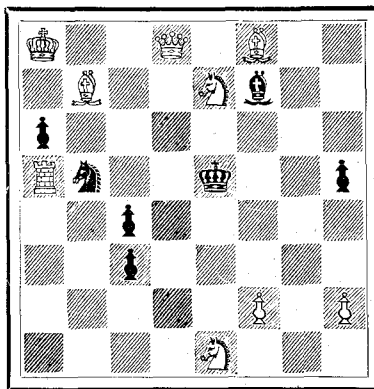
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Problem 697.

XV. MOTTO: "Mars."

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

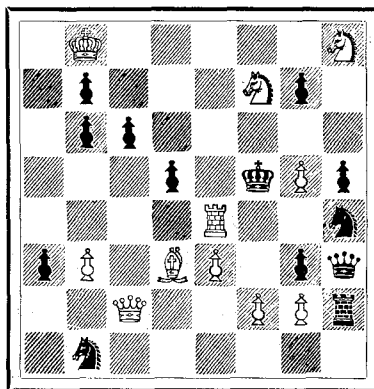
K2Q1B2; 1B2Sb2; p7; Rs2k2p; 2p5; 2p5; 5P1P; 4S3.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 698.

XVI. MOTTO: "Finis coronat opus."

Black—Thirteen Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

1K5S; 1p3Sp; 1pp5; 3p1kPp; 4R2s; pP1Bp1p; 2Q2PPr; 1s6.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Tourney Problems.

No. 683. I.: Key-move, Kt—Kt 5.

No. 684. II.: Key-move, Q—B sq.

No. 685. III.

1. Kt—K 5	2. Q x R ch	3. Q—B 8, mate
1. K x Kt	2. K x P	3. Kt—B 6, mate
1.	2. R x P ch	3. R—Q 5, mate
1. Kt(B 6)—K 5	2. Kt x R	
1.	2. K x Kt	

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..... R—Kt 4 ch Q x P, mate
 1. Kt x Kt 2. K x Kt 3.
 B—Kt 6, mate
 2. K—B 4
 Q x R ch Q—Kt 4, mate
 1. Kt x R 2. Kt—Q 4! 3.

No. 686. IV.

Author's Key: Kt—Q 3.

SECOND SOLUTIONS:

Kt—Kt 7 ch Kt—Kt 4, mate
 1. K—B 3 2.
 Kt—Kt 4 Q—K 4 mate
 1. K—Q 4 2. P x Kt 3.
 Kt—K 3 or B 6, mate
 2. Other 3.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; H. W. Barry, Boston; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; A. C. White, New York City; J. C. J. Wainwright, Somerville, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; A. Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; D. S. Taylor, Hyde Park, Mass.; K. Kenito, Newark, N. J.; A. G. Massmann, Newark, N. J.; Dr. H. Steinberg, New York City; J. Borgner, New York City; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; "Malvern," Melrose, Mass.

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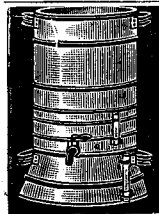
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